The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,626—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1889.

MAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch .. .. } Rs. 29-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle .. } doz. bottles
"Glentromie" .. .. .. } doz. bottles
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" .. .. }

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
B L CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th June.
B L PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
B L SUTLEJ	4925	100	W. D. Worcester	25th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd July
B L ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th "
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B L COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2270	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	660	5th June.
MARIA TERESA	G. Cosscoich	4,200	603	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Hunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Eao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL:

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	420	30th May.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acid, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1889.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.

Our Illustrated Price List by return Post.

HOAR & CO., TRAVELLERS' BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

Per doz. bottles Rs. 6-4. Per doz. half bottles Rs. 4-4.

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)

Is the Drink for this Weather.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

CLARETS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	Rs.	11	4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	Rs.	11	4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	Rs.	14	0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	Rs.	17	8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	Rs.	23	0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	Rs.	28	0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	Rs.	35	0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUARANTEED TABLE PLATE

20 Years Wear with fair usage.

Forks, Spoons, &c., Old English or Fiddle pattern.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

KEMP & CO.'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA OF NEW REMEDIES,

DESCRIBING the Properties, Preparations, Action, and Doses of over 600 NEW REMEDIES (including the most recent), with supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Surgical Dressings, Therapeutic Index, &c.

Contains all the necessary information in a portable and concise form. The Notes have been compiled from the most reliable sources, and have been brought completely up to date.

"We predict a vast sphere of usefulness for this little book."—*Times of India.*

"A most useful little volume. The more Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s little book is studied, the more is its value discovered."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Just the information wanted by a medical man is given at a glance."—*English Mail.*

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"No medical man should be without it. The information has been cast into a very orderly, intelligible form . . . The medical man is provided with a Manual made up to date. The little book reflects the greatest credit on the intelligence and energy of the firm of Messrs. Kemp & Co."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Cloth Bound, Pocket Size, Price Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8	0 to	16	8
Travelling Suits	30	0 to	35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45	0 to	55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48	0 to	55	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4	4
Do. do. Collars	"		4	8
Best Oxford do.	"		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7	8 to	8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.		25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5	8
Stout Merino Pants	"		6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	"		6	8
Warm Gloves	"		1	8
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to		3	0
Travelling Caps	from		3	0
Best Tweed Hats			4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.		6	8
Best Linen Cuffs	"		10	0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40	0
Railway Portmanteaux			13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8	0
Soiled Linen Bags			5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to		38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5	0
Overland Chairs			4	0

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round from	2	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers	1	0
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3	0
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Rezais or Quilts from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs "	15	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags,	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	0
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from	1	8
Penknives "	1	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths "	15	
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps "		8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6	8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles each	10	8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4	8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.

JAS. McCABE WATCHES,

SO long and so deservedly, so greatly prized (priced ?), so universally popular, and now so widely regretted, were a striking example of the tenacity with which an idea once received into the Indian mind will flourish and expand independently of either nourishment or cultivation. Nearly an entirely new generation has grown up since Jas. McCabe retired from business and withdrew his name from the trade, and a few persons have already mastered the fact that the supply of the old Jas. McCabe's Watches has ceased. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on our part, that we now make a Gold Hunting Three-quarter Plate Lever Key-winding Watch identical in quality, construction, size, and appearance with the old favourite Jas. McCabe, and made by some of the very same first-class men formerly employed by him. To these highly finished and accurate Gold Watches we have given the appropriate name of the Jas. McCabe, though bearing our own Name and Guarantee. Price Rs. 350. Lady's size Rs. 310.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
American Corn per tin	0	12
Almonds and Raisins per bottle	1	14
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, assorted		
" Dessert Wafers		
" Scotch Farls		
" Fancy Pictorial Useful Tins, clearing stock at	0	12
Bacon, on cut per lb.	0	14
Butter, French, extra quality "	0	15
Do. do. ½ lb.	0	9
Confectionery, clearing stock at considerably reduced rates.		
Cracker Bon Bons do. do.		
Californian Apples per tin	0	9
Do. Fruits, assorted "	1	0
Cheese, Double Gloster, on cut per lb.	0	13
Crystalized Fruits, clearing stock at	1	8
Currants, finest quality per 4-lb. tin	1	6
Dates, Golden, Bussorah per lb.	0	4
Essences for flavouring per bottle	0	8
French Prunes for Stewing, clearing stock, per lb.	0	4
French Plums or Prunes for Dessert, 1-lb. jars.	0	15
Do. do. 2-lb. jars.	1	10
Fresh Mackerel per tin	0	7
Fish, Preserved, assorted		

	Rs.	a.
Ginger Syrup, Royal Aromatic, make your own Ginger Ale, no Summer Drink to equal it, per bottle	1	0
Hams in Canvas per lb.	0	14
Honey in Tin per tin	0	12
Jams, assorted "	0	6
" Strawberry and Raspberry "	0	7
" Apricot and Cherry "	0	8
" Tasmania, clearing stock, at "	0	4
Muscatelle Raisins per lb.	1	8
Milk, Unsweetened Cream Milk per tin	0	8
" Anglo-Swiss "	0	7
Marmalade "	0	5
Peas, Italian Split Peas per lb.	0	2
Table Salt per jar	0	6
" Vinegar per bottle	0	7
Vinegar Crystal "	0	9
Tongues, Sheep per tin	1	2
" Lunch "	1	8
" Chicago Ox, by Libby McNeile "	2	8
" McCall's Paysandu, small "	2	0
" " " large "	2	8

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c. All Groceries at Moderate Rates.

TOBACCO, CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

SPECIAL CHOICE BRANDS IN STOCK.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.

Rich Dessert, Rs. 29 ; Light Dry Medium, Rs. 23 per dozen.

BARGAINS ! ! !

Opportunity is offered, during the month of May only, for some Good Bargains in the following Articles :—

Block Tin Ware.
Bicycles.
Cricket Kit.
Cooking Stoves.
Disinfecting Packets to hang on the Wall, a useful Novelty.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Electroplated Ware.
Fancy Goods.
Flower Seeds.
Glass Jugs, Vases, &c.
Household Jims of all sorts.
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Lawn-tennis Balls.
Musical Organs.
Perambulators, large and small.
Perfumery.
Patent Medicines.
Rocking Horses.
Toilette Soaps.
Trunks.
Umbrellas.
Walking Sticks.

&c., &c., &c.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

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THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

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of all descriptions

Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

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Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
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MONDAY, 27TH MAY,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."
Mr. Chas. Harding will sing THE DEATH OF NELSON.

TUESDAY, 28TH MAY,
"EAST LYNNE."

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY,
"LA SOMNAMBULLA."

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY,
"LA MASCOTTE."

FRIDAY, 31ST MAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. HARDING.
"GRAND DUCHESS."

SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE,
"LA BELLE HELENE."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. GEO. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
All accounts against the Company must be presented for payment on FRIDAY, 31st, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at CHOWPATTY for the Monsoon. Rent only Hundred a month. For particulars apply to
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	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have contracted to purchase from THAKAR GOKALDASS KARAMSI all that piece of Government Land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Mulharao Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 119, and new survey No. 475, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 4411 and Street No 11, and bounded on the east by the Mulharao Street aforesaid, on the west and south by the property of the General Assembly's Institution, and on the north partly by the Mulharao Street, aforesaid and partly by the property of Nanusha Jugusha, and which said dwelling-house and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor. All persons having any claim upon the above property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise are required to make known the same in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at his shop, situate at the Shaik Memon Street, house No. 517, opposite the Mulji Jetha New Cloth Market, out of Fort, Bombay, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated 25th May 1889.

રામજી ભગવાન,
i. e., RAMJI BHUGWAN SONI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of June, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 8-32 a.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 5 p.m., instead of at 4 p.m., on the following day.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 1-0 p.m. for Nagpur will leave at 3-30 p.m., and will arrive at Nagpur at 9-50 p.m., instead of at 7-30 p.m., on the following day.

THIRD.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train, which now leaves Bombay at 6-30 p.m., will start instead at 10 p.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 11-20 the next evening, instead of as at present at 9-50.

FOURTH.—The North-East Down Mixed Train from Kalyan will leave at 1-0 a.m., instead of at 2 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 7-10 the same evening, leave at 7-15 the next morning, and will reach Jabalpur at 5-50, instead of 6-10 on the morning of the Third Day.

FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train which now leaves Jabalpur at 6-10, will leave instead at 4-50 in the morning, and will arrive in Bombay at 7, instead of at 9-15 on the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Jabalpur at 9-30 in the morning, will leave instead at 10-15 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 11-30 in the morning on the third day, instead of at 7-30 the next evening.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jabalpur at 5-0 p.m., will start at 7-0 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 5-45 a.m., leave at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive at Kalyan at 3-15 on the morning of the third day.

EIGHTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Nagpur at 6-55 a.m., will leave at 7-5 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-2, instead of at 6-40, the same evening. This Train will stop at Bhusawal instead of running through to Bombay.

NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 4 p.m., will leave at 6-30 p.m., reaching Bhusawal at 6-15, instead of at 4, the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-45 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 9 the same evening.

TENTH.—The Down Poona Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4-15, 6-15, and 10-45 p.m., respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m. will leave at 7-30 a.m., 10-0 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 5-30 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 2-30, 4-30, 6-30, and 10-15 p.m., respectively.

TWELFTH.—The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Poona at 5-15 a.m. as at present, but will arrive in Bombay at 10-45, instead of at 11-15 on the same morning.

THIRTEENTH.—The 8-30 a.m. Down Passenger Train from Poona to Sholapur will leave Poona at 10-30 a.m. and arrive at Sholapur at 7-35 instead of at 5-45 the same evening.

FOURTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Sholapur at 7-30 a.m. will arrive at Poona at 3-45, instead of at 4 the same afternoon.

FIFTEENTH.—The Down Passanger Train from Dhond at 2-55 a.m. will leave at 2-50 a.m., and will arrive at Munmar at 10-5, instead of at 10-45 a.m.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Munmar at 3 a.m. will leave instead at 5-30 a.m., reaching Dhond at 12-45 p.m. instead of at 11 a.m.

SEVENTEENTH.—The 12-30 midday Up Mixed Train from Munmar will start at 12-45 midday, but will arrive at Dhond at 9-45 p.m., as at present.

EIGHTEENTH.—The Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.

NINETEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be altered so as to fit in with the altered running of the Main Line Trains.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. The Through Trains which start before the first of June, but are due to arrive at their destinations on or after that day will run through at the times as at present advertised.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of June 1889, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 25th May, 1889.

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Dublin Medical Journal	1	8
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Family Herald	0	6
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Glasgow Medical Journal	1	8
Harper's Monthly Magazine	0	12
Irish Monthly	0	6
Lamp (Catholic)	0	6
Leisure Hour	0	6
Longman's Monthly Magazine	0	6
Merry England	0	12
Macmillan's Magazine	0	12
Month	1	8
National Review	1	14
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FOR 1889.

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

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A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PER s. s. Amarapoora received 5 Full and Pony Size Fashionable RUSTIC CARTS, also a Stylish GIG. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

PLATEDWARE.—Our Prices can be compared with any firm for similar goods, everyone satisfied with their wear, and have always recommended us to their friends as the Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS.—Head-Master, Mr. A. Stewart; Head-Mistress Miss Blunt. RE-OPENS MONDAY, June 3rd. Early application for admission is requested.

WANTED TO PURCHASE either a match for a b. w. g. of 15 hands and rather heavily built, or a pair of Walers not less than 15 hands. Steady, serviceable, and moderate in price. No horse can be bought which will not go in single as well as double harness. Need not be showy. "B. B.," care of Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co.

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TO BE LET. Clean, Airy ROOMS for Office. Apply to C. N. de SALES, Portuguese Consulate, Forbes Street, 9.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH MEYER MOSES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm from this date.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, May 23rd, 1889.

SAMULDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR of SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.

CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary.
Managing Board, Samaldas College.
Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

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Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood
A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.

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NOTICES.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Sections of the Indian Midland Railway from BINA JUNCTION to SAUGOR and from JHANSI to MAU will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from 5th June 1889.

Time and Fare Notices and Book of General Rules and rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the Classification of Goods, will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, the 22nd May 1889.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and signals should receive immediate attention.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 20th May 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghorepuri, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Stores or Stationery is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.
Dharwar, May 18-9.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Wood work. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is No corrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Wood work from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

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"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do. 20 ,,	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1876 still in use.
Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		1 8
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	1 0
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election by Justices of the Peace of three Municipal Councillors.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Bushcer (s), from Marmagao; Karagola (s), Karrachee; and Henzada (s), London. Yesterday :—Chanda (s), and Kohinur (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th :—Patna (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Lombardy (s), and Coromandel (s), China. On the 25th :—Amphitrite (s), for Aden and Trieste; Niobe (s), Calcutta, &c.; and I. M. S. Lawrence, Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Arara (s), for Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bishopsgate entered, and the s. s. Drumfell and Lycia left the dock on Friday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in the tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th May 1889, was 93,511 maunds and the increase in money Rs. 28,495.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Narayen Wittoo, a cartdriver, was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with cruelly torturing his bullocks at Colaba on Thursday last. He was convicted and fined Rs. 7.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niobe, Teheran, City of Carthage, and Ponani entered, and the s. s. Nerbudda left the dock on Thursday. The s. s. Oriental entered, and the s. s. Lombardy and Coromandel left it on Friday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Waljee Jewa, a cloth merchant, reports the theft of a case of piece-goods from the compound in front of his godown at Marwaree Bazaar on the 22nd instant. The case of goods is valued at Rs. 468.

BURGLARY AT DHUNJEE STREET.—The house of Mahomed Ally Russooljee at Dhunjee Street was broken into during his absence on Thursday last and property, consisting of silk clothes, currency notes, cash, a watch, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 118, stolen from four boxes, which were found forced open.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Cassum Noor, a servant in the employ of Pestonjee Jamsetjee, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Saunders before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing two purses containing Rs. 38-4, the property of his master, on the 10th instant. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RELIGIOUS DEBATE AT BYCULLA.—The Rev. H. C. Squires writes to say that a translated report of a discussion in the Methodist chapel on Saturday week, which we gave, is inaccurate. The subject, it appears, was "Does the Bible contain an uncorrupted revelation from God?" and not as was stated, and the remarks attributed to various speakers are generally challenged by Mr. Squires, who does not, however, furnish us with an authentic version of the proceedings.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The seamen at present ashore in Bombay had a rare treat afforded them on Saturday evening, a concert, in which many of our most noted local amateurs appeared, taking place in the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. Mrs. Smith appeared and sang one or two songs, and the gentlemen who lent their services were Mr. Andersen Clarke, Mr. Thelenberg, Mr. Purvis, Mr. T. S. Punnett, and Mr. T. Stephenson, elocutionist. Mr. Pillow officiated as accompanist on the piano.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Dajee Chimajee was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper on two separate charges of theft of property consisting of a cotton sheet valued at 8 annas, the property of Shreedur Pandoorung, residing at Gaiwady, and a brass vessels valued at 6 annas, the property of Marooti Balloo, residing at the same locality. The accused, after stealing the property, went and pledged the articles with a Marwarree, from whom the stolen articles were subsequently recovered by the police. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Jeevun Doolub, aged 40 years. Deceased was a shoemaker and lived at Chunam Kiln Road. He was an habitual drunkard, and spent all his money on liquor. Deceased was found lying drunk at Lohar Street and in an unconscious state. He was removed by the police to the hospital, where he remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which occurred two and a half hours after admission. The verdict was that the death of Jeevun Doolub was caused by excessive drinking.

SHOP-LIFTING.—A Hindoo lad named Narayen Hurjeevun, who only recently left the Sassoon Reformatory after serving four years there, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a wooden cash-box containing Rs. 1-1 in cash and two looking-glasses valued at Rs. 2, from the shop of Jan Mahomed Rahim, a dealer in parched grain at Falkland Road, on Thursday last. The accused walked off with the articles while the complainant was lying asleep in his shop, but was arrested on the same day at Pydownee while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen articles. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING PUTRID WATER.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner at the Morgue into the circumstances attending the death of a Hindoo child, aged 3 years, named Appa Govind, son of a carpenter named Govind Kundoo, living at Dharavi. Deceased, it appears, suddenly took ill on Friday afternoon and died the same evening at 7 o'clock. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion, from the evidence he had heard, the result of the chemical analysis, and the post-mortem appearances, that the death of the deceased was due to exhaustion consequent on vomiting and purging, probably induced by the child swallowing some dirty and impure water in which he had bathed just before his illness. The Coroner's jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Appa Govind was caused by exhaustion following vomiting and purging, the result of his having swallowed some putrid water while bathing in a tub containing such water."

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—On Saturday last two Customs peons, named Mahadoo Gunnoo and Gunnoo Babajee, were charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with having in their possession 5 lbs. and 15 tolas of contraband opium, valued at Rs. 80, in contravention of section 9, clause C of the Opium Act. The two accused lived at Arab Gully near Grant Road. Inspector Cobb, on receiving certain information which led him to suspect the accused, watched their movements. On Thursday night Mahadoo Gunnoo was arrested at his house, when he denied that he had any opium whatever in his possession, saying that the house he lived in belonged to Gunnoo Babajee his brother-in-law. Gunnoo Babajee was then arrested at the Gunpowder Bunder and taken to his house, which was searched in the presence of witnesses; and the opium in question was found concealed under a box blonging to Mahadoo Gunnoo. Gunnoo Babajee then stated to the police officer that he did not know the opium was in the house. Mahadoo Gunnoo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further term of three months' similar imprisonment. Gunnoo Babajee, against whom there was no evidence, was discharged.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the Coroner at Emaumbarra respecting the death of Mahomed Cassum, aged 35 years. Deceased was a dealer in empty bottles. For the last six or eight months he was ill with dysentery and became very weak, while he frequently stated that he was tired of his life. On Friday about midnight he was missed from his house and a search was made for him. On Saturday morning his dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Mahomed Cassum was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Emaumbarra respecting the death of Soonabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 19 years. Deceased was the wife of a dyer, and on Friday about noon she served her husband with his dinner, while he was eating which he found a fly in the rice. This made the man angry, and, it would seem, he abused his wife and left the house. At 8 o'clock on Friday night deceased was missing, and on a search being instituted no trace of her could be found. At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning her dead body was found floating in a well near the house. All her clothes and ornaments, which she was in the habit of wearing, were on her. The verdict was that the death of Soonabai was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT AT BYCULLA.

UNDER the auspices of the "Dawn of Light" Lodge of the I. O. G. T. a most agreeable open-air concert was given on the evening of the 22nd instant in the compound of the Wesleyan *Methodist Chapel*, near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. The programme included a number of songs, recitations, a pianoforte solo and trio, a duet on the piano with violin accompaniment, a dialogue between two Parsee lads, and a humorous account of a voyage in which several styles of singing were imitated in a most amusing manner by Mr. W. Mayers. This gentleman possess marvellous powers of mimicry, and made the audience roar with laughter. He also sang two songs, "White Wings" and "The Shamrock." The other songs were well rendered and much appreciated. The pianoforte trio and duet with violin accompaniment were well executed and applauded. Miss J. Baker deserves special mention for playing all the piano accompaniments to the numerous songs and for a well-executed and difficult solo for the pianoforte. The recitations by Mr. J. Anistie were very good. Mr. R. A. Harris and all who assisted in getting up the concert are to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment. The admission fee—eight annas—included tea and cakes.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PARSIS AND THE CONGRESS.

THE Congress has little to fear from its adversaries, European or Native, writes the *Indian Spectator*. The withdrawal of Parsi sympathy is not likely to affect it much. But if it be true that its leading spirits are averse to, or afraid of, general progress, the movement is bound to miscarry. Self-advancement is impossible without self-improvement preceding it. Even speaking selfishly, the few who seek the former must strive hard for the latter condition in the case of the many, granting that the few themselves are sufficiently self-improved for a further advance in political life.

THE PROPOSED FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The agitation over the factories in this country, writes *Native Opinion*, has this strange feature about it—that it arises not in India in favour of whose labours it is pretended to be conducted, but in that portion of England which is afraid of the competition of the Bombay Mills. Mr. Maclean and others, who have to please the mill-owners of Lancashire, have arrogated to themselves the championship of the Indian mill-hands. They are constantly shedding crocodile's tears and crying over the imaginary ills of the native mill operatives, and demand that their labour should be lightened. The trick of abolishing the import duties on English goods was tried, but it was found unavailing. The idea was that the Bombay mills competed favourably with Manchester, because the Manchester goods had to pay import duty. But the cause was elsewhere. The Manchester mill-owners thought that if some thing could be devised, by which the Bombay mills would be deprived of the advantage of labour, their own mills would yet retain the monopoly. But some decent way required to be found out for compassing that end. Then began the heart-rending wails over the misfortune of the Bombay operative. The Lancashire heart was stirred by the thought of the poor native working himself out of life in a crowded, insanitary building, and it was given out that the labourers are compelled by the tyrannical capitalists to work on for a fabulously long time without intermission. Whatever the outcome of agitations like these, we are sure they are in the end bound to disappoint the hopes of those who have originated them. The laxity in the manner of work in our mills is proverbial, and there is already much waste of time and money arising from it. The native merchant is not by himself vigorous. But if he be helped by the agitation of Lancashire he will see that he has been committing a mistake all along. He will discover all the loopholes that are in his system, and enforce greater regularity and steadiness on his workmen. And the wakefulness of the Indian capitalist will be more harmful to Lancashire than his present sleepy state. If Lancashire will agitate, it will, indeed, receive a rude awakening in the end.

STEPHENS HOWARD AGAIN COMMITTED.

DURING the hearing of a charge of libelling Mr. Gallagher, late of the *Deccan Times*, Stephens Howard *alias* Clive Durant at Secunderabad last week in his defence went on to say (says the *Deccan Times*) that in remote corners of the Empire like this that injustice and wrong are done, as they have been done and especially by the Residency Officials. The Court here checked Mr. Durant for making these remarks when Mr. Durant defiantly asked the Court to commit him for contempt. On his repeating this the Court remarked that it would not commit him for contempt unless it thought he had been guilty of it. Mr. Durant then said to the jury: Gentlemen,—You see the spirit in which this trial is conducted, Mr. Durant had been frequently warned by the Court that morning against making remarks reflecting on the bench, and the Court ordered him to be removed in custody. The Court noted that Mr. Durant's manner all the morning had been most objectionable and offensive towards the bench, and not only that morning but on many previous occasions in the course of this trial he had been repeatedly warned. The Court then adjourned for half-an-hour to consider how this conduct should be justified. On the Court resuming the trial, Mr. Durant acted equally offensively, when asked if he had anything to say he replied—I wish to repeat what I have stated, what I said as nearly as I can recollect was this, that in remote corners of the Empire like this wrong and injustice are more likely to be perpetrated than in larger centres. It is therefore all the more important that in such places as Hyderabad which his honeycombed with intrigue, which is the first State of India and in which affairs of importance to the Empire are constantly occurring, that there should be a free and independent press as a check upon abuse of authority. That is the substance of what I stated in the first instance which the Court declared to be contempt of Court, and threatens that if I make such remarks I should not be heard."

The Magistrate said: I think the statement made by the accused requires no detailed comments from the Court in this summary procedure, I find the accused. Mr. Durant, guilty of intentionally insulting the Court in a state of a judicial proceeding, and as his conduct has been in my opinion flagrant, I do not think any thing less than the maximum punishment for the offence will suffice. I therefore sentence the accused, Mr. Durant, under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo simple imprisonment for one month unless such fine be sooner paid.

MADRAS.

THE LATE SISTER MARY XAVIER.—We regret to record the death at St. Joseph's Presentation Convent, Vepery, at 3 p.m., on Friday last, the 17th instant, of Sister Mary Xavier (Miss Elizabeth Hackett) from pulmonary consumption, aged 25. Sister Mary Xavier was one of the three nuns who came out from Ireland, under the charge of the Very Rev. T. Mayer, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, and arrived at Madras on the 15th December 1885. She was interred at St. Roque's Cemetery, Royapooram, on Saturday evening. The funeral being attended by the Very Rev. J. Mayer, Revs. Allen, Thomas, Mitchell, Doyle, Angelo, and other priests of the Mission, and several Catholic friends. Of the three nuns brought out by Father Mayer, only one is now alive. Sister Mary Xavier, who first showed symptoms of consumption two years ago, enjoyed comparatively good health this year, and only took to her bed on the Sunday prior to her death, from which period Dr. Drake Brookman, the physician of the Convent, was unremitting in his attendance on her till her death.—*Mail.*

MAJORS AT A PREMIUM.—Is it generally known what a very rare bird a Regimental Major of the Madras Staff Corps is? From the last *Quarterly Army List* it appears that in a force which boasts 145 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 240 Subalterns, the total allowance of Majors is only 28. Of these 284 were on leave, 10 in civil employ, 6 in the Commissariat Department or elsewhere, and thus 8 Majors were available for regimental duty among the 37 or 38 Regiments which compose the Madras Army! Of course there is not much in a name, and a Captain or a Lieutenant-Colonel may do the work as well as a Major. But, surely, there must be some mistake in the calculation of service necessary in each grade, when such absurdly disproportionate results occur; and the curious thing is that no one attempts to put it.—*Ibid.*

DEATH FROM HEAT-APOPLEXY AT PONDICHERRY.—A sudden death from heat-apoplexy occurred at Pondicherry on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant. A Madame Marquise, a diplomaed nurse connected with the Colonial Hospital, had occasion to visit a village a few miles distant from Pondicherry, and left by the morning train for Kundamangalum, from whence she engaged a jutka to take her to her destination. Up to the time of her arrival at the village Madame Marquise was perfectly well, but on her return to the railway station she suddenly complained to the driver that she felt a choking sensation, and remarked that she did not think she would reach Pondicherry alive. Every care was taken of her at the Kundamangalum station, and on arrival of the train at Pondicherry, she was immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, where, however, she expired in the afternoon.—*Ibid.*

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE Simla folks will not be able to complain of want of sport at Simla this season, for up to the present we have already had three good gymkhanas, thanks to the energy of the hon. secretary, Captain Brasier Creagh. With fine weather and a very attractive programme a large number of persons were present at Annandale last Saturday afternoon, among whom were his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice Fitzmaurice, Lady Maud Anson, Lord W. Beresford, Brigadier-General Luck, Lady Colleton, Major-General and the Misses Ellis, Colonel and the Misses Pemberton, Colonel Dean, Colonel and Mrs. Gatacre. Colonel Sir James Brown, K.C.S.I., Colonel Ardagh, Colonel Woodthorp, Major Hamilton, A.-D.-C., Mr. and Mrs. A. Apcar of Calcutta, Colonel Brown, &c. Besides these personages the pavilion was well filled with the *elite* of Simla, and as the station is daily filling with new arrivals for the Birthday Ball, which takes place on the 30th May, there were a large number of ladies last Saturday at Annandale, and some very handsome costumes worn on the occasion, which would be impossible to describe. The events of the day included Tilting at the Ring by ladies, and a Needle and Thread Race for gentlemen. The former was won by Miss MacNaughton, who has, for two gymkhanas running, carried off the prize, and the latter race, a very amusing one was won by Colonel Gatacre, who, although he ran fourth in the race, was the first one to produce his needle and thread, the others having dropped theirs on the way. A totalisator was on the ground, and did a very brisk business. Besides this Mr. R. Hotz, the photographer at Simla, had his instantaneous camera on the grounds, and took several views of the different events as they were run for.

The Viceregal Staff with their usual courtesy, had marquee on the ground to which their friends were invited. The starting for the day was done by Major Ridgeway, V.C., assisted by Mr. Thompson, and the duty as judge undertaken by Major Anderson, and there was no hitch or accident of any kind.—*Englishman.*

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA, 1888-89.

EVERY cricketer will hail with pleasure the advent of the team of English cricketers to India next winter. The names of the members of the team appeared in this paper some time ago. It is to be an amateur team, but by no means a representative one. It comprises but four batsmen who have appeared in what is called first-class cricket, while in bowling it is still weaker, having only one first class bowler, in the person of H. W. Forster, and he, moderate first-class. There will be no Johnny Briggs to terrify batsmen, no Bob Abel to demoralize bowler and fieldsmen. The programme of matches has not yet appeared, but we expect and hope that there will be at least two matches on even terms with the Calcutta C. C. The most sanguine of us, though, could hardly venture to predict a victory for the premier Club. Cricket in Bengal and, in fact, in India, can scarcely be said to have advanced with that rapidity which might have been expected, considering the number of varsity and public schools cricketers we have here. The great drawbacks to the game are:—First, the Indian climate; second, the popular craze for lawn-tennis, which may be styled the national game of the Anglo-Indian; third, the seeming impossibility of members giving the time to the game; last, but not least, the little interest taken in it by the non-cricketing community. The last drawback we hope to see soon removed. For the fair sex has begun to appreciate cricket's charms. In the near future we shall, no doubt, see annual matches "Gentlemen *vs.* Ladies," (*on even terms*); instead of the monotonous "Gentlemen *vs.* Players" or "Civil *vs.* Military." But now, to turn from prophecies to realities. Undoubtedly the strength of Indian cricket lies in its batting. As with the amateurs in England, so with us here. "Bowlers wanted" is the universal cry. The two big Clubs, as everybody knows, are the Calcutta C. C. and the Ballyganj C. C. A strong combination was got together last winter under the name of the Armenian C. C. The Howrah C. C. also played a few matches. The schools in India, and particularly those in Calcutta, unlike English schools, supply very little, if any cricket material. Any person who has with any interest watched the cricket of the schools in Calcutta, can testify that none of them have developed beyond third-rate form. The fact that the school from Darjiling defeated the combined schools by an innings and about 50 runs speaks for itself. The Calcutta C. C., indisputably the best Club, possesses some very fine batsmen, but the bowling is not good. Two teams invaded us last winter, and between them played six matches, none of which were lost. Both the big matches with the Calcutta C. C. looked forward to with eagerness were drawn, the one against the Behar Wanderers resulting in a moral victory for our visitors, time alone saving the Club from defeat. In the most popular annual match Calcutta C. C. *vs.* United Services, now substituted for the Civil *vs.* Military match of past years, the Club suffered a hollow defeat. There was no C. Mitchell to help the Club with his century, while on the other side, the Military crack who in the match was obliged to play against his Club was in marvellous form. Turning to the doings of individual players, Captain Rawlinson, the Clifton crack towers head and shoulders above the rest on the batting table, with the splendid average of about 64 runs. After him *longo intervallo* comes F. T. Paine. His form with the bat last winter is a great improvement on anything he has shown before. C. J. G. Patterson comes next. He played in consistently good form last season. Among the other more prominent players may be mentioned Bignell, Booth, Champaine, Heckle, and Hensman. Of our visitors Campbell, Sowerby and Smyth showed sterling cricket in the matches of their respective tours. Byers and Hefferman, the stars of Calcutta School Cricket, deserve mention.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

MR. BLAINE, at Washington, on May 3, attended at the State Department, showing no traces of his recent illness. Shortly afterwards Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister, arrived, accompanied by the Hon. H. G. Edwardes, and the Hon. M. Herbert, and several other members of the staff of the British Legation. Sir Julian was then introduced to Mr. Blaine, who accompanied the party to the White House, where he formally presented the British Minister to President Harrison. In presenting his credentials to the President, Sir Julian Pauncefote said:—"I have the honour to place in your hands a letter from the Queen, my august Sovereign, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

"In fulfilling this pleasing duty, I desire to express my sense of the distinguished character and special importance of the mission which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confide to me, and to assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to worthily discharge so great a trust. My utmost endeavours will be devoted to the object which her Majesty and her people have so much at heart; namely, the maintenance of the relations of peace and friendship which happily exist between Great Britain and the United States, and the strengthening, if possible, of the many ties which unite those two great English-speaking countries, which are destined to exercise the most beneficial influence for the advancement of civilisation and the promotion of happiness throughout the world.

"I believe that the citizens of the United States reciprocate the feelings of amity and goodwill which I have expressed, and are animated by the most kindly sentiments towards her Majesty and her people. I am also convinced that in my relations with the Government of the great county over which you preside I shall meet with that spirit of justice and conciliation for which her statesmen are so eminently distinguished.

"Such qualities it will ever be my earnest wish to emulate, and the circumstance that I enter upon my diplomatic functions at the time of the Washington Centennial celebration, when a national tribute is being offered by this country to the greatest of her sons, will ever be associated in my memory with the distinguished honour which I have had this day of being presented to the Chief of the States. I beg, sir, in conclusion, to offer you the assurance of my highest respect and esteem."

President Harrison, in reply, said:—

"Mr. Minister,—The pleasure which I have in receiving at your hands the letters by which her Britannic Majesty accredits you as her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States is enhanced by the earnest assurances of good-will with which you have accompanied their delivery. It is gratifying that her Majesty's choice of a representative charged with expressions of sincere amity between the two nations has fallen upon one whose official station for many years past has induced an intimate acquaintance with the relations between the United States and the British Empire.

"I am happy to assure you in return of no less zealous efforts on my part, and on the part of those who are associated with me and the Government to perpetuate the relations of peace and friendship between the United States and Great Britain. It is especially pleasing to know that you, as the representative of the British people, have been an interested and friendly observer of our national commemoration of the inauguration of the first President of the Republic.

"For yourself personally I am glad to offer the greeting due to your distinguished reputation and eminent qualities."

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—3 cases lock, F Fischer and Co.
Werneth Hall s—25 cases slates, M Caderbhoy.
Clan Macdonald s—50 cases slates, D R Dady and Co; 40 boxes cheese, D Heerjee and Co.
Armenia s—50 casks chemicals, A H A Currim.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—100 cases wine, W and A Graham and Co.; 105 cases whisky, E Bezonjee; 140 cases whisky, P C Shroff; 60 cases whisky and 45 cases wine, J Nowrojee; 30 cases wine and 25 cases whisky, P Maneckji; 150 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Lanarca s—15 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co.
Arabia s—30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—4 packages stationery, N Abdoolally.
Dago s—16 cases plate glass, J Adamji; 101 cases old tom, D Cowasji.
Amarapoora s—26 packages writing ink, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 8 cases plate glass, S Essaji.
Alhena s—25 packages empty soda water bottles, Morrison and Co.
Coromandel s—2 cases books, Cooper Madon and Co.; 12 cases books, Thacker and Co.; 15 cases books, etc., Sodder and Co.; 3 cases books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 4 cases lavender water, C Dadabhoy.
Peshawar s—18 cases wine and 1 puncheon cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ganges s—10 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Thames s—4 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—18 cases wine and 8 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Inishowen Head s—9 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—228 cases glass, Owen and Okell; 50 cases slate pencils, A M Hossonally.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—1,837 slates, 14 cases marbles, and 50 blocks alabaster, F Muraglia and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poscidon s—36 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 79 packages lamps, &c. R Ditmar; 26 cases wine, A J Billimoria.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—8 cases saffron, S Narayen and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sutlej s—15 cases soap, E Abdool Rahman.

FROM NEW YORK.

America s—16 cases clocks, M Gangee.

FROM BATOUM.

Sultan s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, N Khyraz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Runic s—2,000 cwts wheat, M Poonja and Co; 75 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 50 bales cotton, Roberts and Bros; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 80 bales wool, M Jaitha.
Armenia s—138 bales hemp, D Bhimjee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey; 200 bales hemp, D Chugunlal; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Idar s—20 bales cotton, J Narranjee; 3 bales cotton, and 24 bales hemp, G Narput; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 48 bales wool, K Kooshall; 1,100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
City of Carthage s—906 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,017 cwts linseed, and 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—275 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 11 casks chutnees, Framjee Nowrojee; 13 casks pickles and chutnees, D P Batha and Co; 20 hogsheads chutnees, Aldridge Salmon, and Co; 20 cwts gum arabic, M Nansey; 5 bales tanned hides, Cursetji Jehangir and Co; 15 cwts myrabolums, R Poonja; 6 bales tanned skins, E Gamjee and Co; 460 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 10,000 dholls coir yarn, A Mahadeo; 2,001 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 40 cwts gum arabic, H Lalljee & Co; 6 cwts gum arabic, G Nurput; 110 cwts gum arabic, D Chugunlal; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 200 cwts linseed casks, H. Doosa; 1,700 dholls coir yarn, R. Amerchund; 9 bales tanned skins, M Fazul and Co; 65 cwts gum arabic, S Dattoo; 56 cwts gum arabic, V. Essajee; 192 cwts cottonfly, E Spinner and Co; 23 cwts peacock feathers and 72 cwts gum arabic, Baboolbhoy Boga.
Clyde s,—65 cwts gum arabic, N Mowjee; 4 bales silk waste, D Damodher; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 1 case embroidered silks, M Vuzeersing; 57 cwts olibanum, N Damjee; 70 cwts gum arabic, W Gamjee; 52 cwts gum arabic, 2,000 lbs. mace, 2 cwts ramputree and 22 cwts fishmaws, B Sajun.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s,—500 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,997 cwts poppyseed, 1,395 cwts teelseed, 2,008 cwts linseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—13,730 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—541 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,500 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co; 1,050 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amarapoora s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 520 cwts buff ho horns, R Caderbhoy.
Star of England s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 44 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 412 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clyde s—203 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Poseidon s—55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J L Kersten; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Idar s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Falka s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lord Charlemont s—36,612 cwts rapeseed and 40,178 linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—34 bales wool, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s,—750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts scrap iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 250 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 20 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 330 bales twist, Carsetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	88·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	71·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	93·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	83·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	264

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day. BOMBAY, MAY 25.

STATION.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	29·755	+ ·072	+ ·093	E N E	5	85·7	102·4	78·1	—3·1	59	...	0·01	1·10	+0·02	Thunder-storm.
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jacobabad	29·706	+ ·088	+ ·088	E	10	84·1	106·5	83·7	+5·4	40	...	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Karachi	29·712	+ ·084	+ ·061	W	17	86·0	94·7	81·7	+1·7	73	7	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·800	+ ·096	+ ·064	N W	4	74·8	94·8	69·6	—7·8	69	8	0·28	1·25	+0·95	Dust-storm with rain.
Deesa	29·784	—·069	+ ·043	S S E	...	65·8	100·3	67·9	—12·2	68	...	0·96	1.47	+1·40	Dust-storm with rain.
Rajkot	29·749	+ ·006	+ ·024	S W	17	86·4	105·3	82·1	+4·3	67	...	...	...	—0.16	
Neemuch	29·796	...	...	W S W	9	71·7	94·7	64·8	—12·8	54	5	0·58	0·77	+0·49	Thunder-storm.
Indore	29·790	+ ·021	+ ·035	S W	8	74·3	93·2	66·4	—10·9	79	9	0.19	0·52	+0·35	Thunder and lightning at distance.
Saugor	29·786	+ ·052	+ ·058	W N W	7	77·2	100·4	72·6	—6·2	72	5	...	0·30	—0·09	
Jubbulpore	29·754	+ ·036	+ ·051	W S W	2	85·3	95·5	75·0	—4·9	44	6	...	0·08	—0·07	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·806	+ ·052	+ ·073	S E	12	82·8	97·7	75·8	—6·2	49	5	...	...	—0·19	Dust haze.
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur	29·766	+ ·037	+ ·074	N N W	12	88·2	100·2	80·0	—2·3	54	2	...	0·06	—0·15	Gale of wind.
Amraoti	29·780	+ ·003	+ ·068	N N W	7	83·2	89·7	75·4	—4·5	59	2	...	0·85	+0·70	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat	29·846	+ ·027	+ ·069	W	F.	89·1	98·1	74·6	—5·1	53	4	...	...	—0·03	Dust-storm.
Malegaon	29·834	+ ·009	+ ·067	Calm	11	80·5	103·3	74·1	—2·5	58	1	...	0·02	—0·18	
Bombay	29·857	+ ·029	+ ·045	W S W	11	87·3	93·2	82·8	+1·4	68	3	...	...	—0·27	Dark gloomy weather

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 bales table cloth.
4 „ white handkerchieves.
3 cases white mulls.
1 „ shirtings.
1 „ China silk piece-goods.
6 „ cotton Umbrellas.
70 „ Pilson Beer.
20 „ Mineral water.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Acution on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p. m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.,

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Thuker Samjee Ludha, the undermentioned cotton by order of Messrs. Narundass Bajaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the following persons.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vulubram Munsookdass.

SG 100 bales good Bhowanuggur cotton.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Chugun Pitamber.

SG 100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeevundas Nathoo, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shescaran Dharicmsi, the following valuable landed property :—

All that place or parcel of leasshold land or ground with the messuages, buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, on the west by a piece of land leased to Hassom Meya Ahmed, on the south by vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, and on the south by Goa Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8130, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Sheseeran Dharamsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharmsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 6, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, (in Liquidation,)

Under instructions from Mr. Vithoba Ramchunder Parab, the Sole Liquidator of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3 p. m. submit to Public Auction at Middle Mahim, opposite Gopitalao, the whole of the machinery and plant of the above Company, in one lot, consisting of a tibular boiler with horizontal donkey pump, wrought iron vats for boiling soap mixture, cast iron kettles, wrought iron frames for soap, soap mixture with horizontal engine, stamping press with moulds, platform scale, forcing pump, iron tanks, &c., &c.

Also, after the sale, a large quantity of soap of various kinds, oil palm, carbonate and silicate, potash, soda, acid, &c, will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, May 27, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white mulls.
1 case Red scarves.
1 „ white scarves.
1 mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Broadwood.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood.
2 mahogany cottage pianofortes.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hussein Chandabhoy—

An invoice of 200 drums boiled and 100 drums raw linseed oil, ex ss. Amarapoora.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of copper discs, scales, insulators, &c.

By order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Gocouldass Govindjee—gold calendar and repeater watch by H. Hall, chains, diamond studs, gold buttons, coin diamond rings, head ornament, silver nose-ring, book cases, ice machine, glove lamp, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Allibhoy Moola Hussonally—

30 cases ultramarine blue.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 new mahogany coloured victoria with moveable coach box.
1 handsome English built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 strong light English-built buggy.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 handsome brown waler riding horse, about 7 years old, and 15½ hands high.
1 handsome light victoria in good order with a set of brass mounted harness, nearly new.
1 light victoria, nearly new, with a bay Australian horse and harness.
1 pair of well bred Retrievers, strong, handsome and of good breeding.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Armenian Lane, Fort, (topfloor), the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, glass aquarium with gold lines, &c, the property of the late H. P. MATHEWS, Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, bedstead ware, rich crockery and glassware, a 11 stops harmonium by Trayser and Co. Stuttgart, Chubs small chest on blackwood stand, Singers sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in pots, &c, the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.,

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD IRON, &C., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m.,

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, by John Broadwod and Sons, a handsome strong light wagonette, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent Kerosine hanging and table lamps, Persian carpets, &c, the property of W. C. BAGNALL, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Kessowjee Kallianjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thucker Jaitha Chapal and Thucker Mooranjee Chapal (now insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January, 1889.

All that piece of fazundaree leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, building house, or chawls, standing thereon, or in course of construction, with the building materials lying on the said ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Old Racecourse, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of the Pachee Khar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Shurifah by Gangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 27, 1889.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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FOR

1889.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
BELOW MESSRS. WALLACE & Co., APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed, by order of the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned estates at the premises where they are situated, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Pearkhan Valli Mahomed and Esmail Khan Mahomed Khan Nalbund, by virtue of the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd February 1879.

AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with a dwelling-house assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3,802, new No. 10,485, old survey No. 3347, new survey No. 6,089, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1,501, admeasuring 143 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on Fifth Kamatipoora Street, and bounded as follows :—East by the property of Abdoolally Dawoodji ; west by the house of Tyabally Ebrahimji ; north by the Fifth Kamatipoora Street ; and south by a sweepers' passage.

AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with a dwelling house, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 180, admeasuring 2391-9square yards or thereabouts, and situate in Dockarwady, and bounded as follows ; East by the wall of a Muhammadan burial ground ; west by the property of Xavier de Souza ; north by the property of Mrs. Mariano Mercado ; and south by the wall of the Muhammadan burial ground.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 27, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

TAKING up the thread of telegraphic advices where it was broken by the holiday on Thursday, we have to chronicle a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London on that day, at 99. Silver remained at 42½d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination, at £67⅞ and £70⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½. Extra allotments of 1¾ lakhs of Bills at 1s. 4 9-32d. and 1½ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4⅜d., all in Bombay, were made by the Indian Council, these rates showing an advance of 1-16d. in the Bills, and the same in the Transfers compared with Wednesday's regular sales, an advance of 1-32d. in the latter as against the extra allotments on the same day. In Paris French Rentes were ½ per cent. lower, at 87½ ; Exchange in London was a centime down, at francs 25·19. The London financial quotations of last evening show no change whatever ; neither do those of this afternoon.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England make the Bank's Reserve 42 per cent. of the Liabilities, which shows an increase in the former of 5 per cent. since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and in the open discount market rates were unaltered. The weekly specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed was firm on Thursday, and Liverpool quality advanced 6d. per quarter, to arrive by either route ; and yesterday there was a further rise of 3d. per quarter in the same description, Calcutta and Bombay seed being unchanged on both days, as also was Rapeseed in a firm market. Quotations for Wheat have come unchanged, the market being called dull on Thursday and flat yesterday, and the earlier telegram reports that the weather was favourable to the Wheat crop. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,330,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Goat Skin sales closed in London yesterday with Madras skins firm and in active demand, but Bombay skins dull. 1,230,000 skins were sold out of the 1,280,000 put forward at these sales.

Cotton was firm in Liverpool on Thursday, and American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which there was no change ; but spot prices were quite unaltered. The sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. Yesterday the slight advance in Arrivals in Liverpool was lost, ready stuff remaining unchanged, and the market closed quiet. Surats steady, the sales having amounted to 8,000 bales, including, however, the large proportion of 1,200 Surats. The Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market had become dull with very little doing, and the tendency was in favour of buyers. To-day's message reports a dull market at closing, Surats quiet ; Sales 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats ; Imports 7,000 bales and prices unaltered.

The weekly statistics disclose about the same volume of business passing in Liverpool as during the week preceding, the Sales amounting to 46,000 bales and the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was about the same at 99,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 21,000 bales ; but was 110,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though 56,000 bales lighter than in 1887 at the same time. The Stock of Surats was slightly less, at 105,000 bales. The total visible supply had diminished by 130,000 bales ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 50,000 bales less in sight than on the previous Friday ; the figures for three years now comparing as noted below. Prices have shown no important change during the week ; and Mid.-American is still ⅛d. per lb. dearer than it was at this time last year and 3 16d. above the quotation for 1887 at the same time.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 11½ cents after Wednesday ; but August Futures advanced to 10·74 cents on the following day, and again to 10·78 cents yesterday. The total Receipts at the American ports, as given below, now show an increase this season of 105,000 bales compared with last and of 285,000 bales as against 1886-87. There was no change in the spot price in New York to-day ; but August Futures were 6 points down, at 10·72 cents. The Receipts at the ports were 3,000 bales, going against 2,300 bales last year, and 1,600 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	10,000	22,000	10,000
„ exports to U. K.	33,000	34,000	4,000
„ „ Continent	6,000	21,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,151,000	5,316,000	5,166,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,615, 0	2,539 000	2,536,000
„ „ to Contine t	1,829 0	1,693,000	1,654,000
„ Stock in its Ports	295,000	403,000	3 4,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,993,000	2,001,640	2,312,030
„ „ Surats	491,000	455,920	671,51

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	877,000	796,690	933,110
„ London	11,000	16,000	18,000
American Afloat	53,000	56,000	18,000
East India „	85,000	63,000	184,000
	1,026,000	931,690	1,153,110
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d	5⅞d	5 13-16d
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16	4 3-16d	4¼
Difference	1 9-16d.	1 3-16d.	1 11-16d

Business in our Cotton Market was resumed to-day with a languid feeling, induced by the tenor of telegraphic advices and by local atmospheric influence, and a small business, amounting to under 1,500 bales, principally of Bengals, at Rs. 196-205, and Pachora at Rs. 216, together with a little Indore at Rs. 213, and Oojein at Rs. 211, has been reported, prices, however, remaining steady at previous quotations.

WHEAT has been dull, and few fresh transactions have taken place to-day, while the price of *Delhi* has further declined one anna per cwt. We now quote :—

	Rs.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent	4- 8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	4- 7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0	„
Red Delhi	4- 1-0	„
Hard Yellow	4- 6-0 to Rs. 4-7-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	4- 7-0	„
Hard Red	3-14-0	„

SEEDS have been in much less request, and only a moderate business has transpired to-day, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are one anna per cwt. lower, but the tone of the market is still steady. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	
Linseed	6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-5-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-1-0	„
Do. Red do.	6-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,171	bales
Wheat	29,894	cwt.
Linseed	12,283	„
Rapeseed	7,736	„
Gingelly	859	„
Poppy seed	1,911	„
Castor seed	932	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Hampstead (s) is reported to have been berthed for Trieste and Venice for early June loading and to have made a few engagements for Cotton at 32s. 6d. and for Seeds at 30s. per ton, payable at a par of exchange.

EXCHANGE has been quieter, and closed this afternoon 1-32d. lower both for Bank and Private paper than Thursday's final rates. The opening quotation for 3 months' sight Credits was 1s. 4¼d., but with buyers at 1s. 4 15-32d., which soon became the rate. Bank Telegraphic was done early in the day at 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. for June transfer, but could not be repeated. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·73½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at par for Fours for cash, 100 1-16 for the coming account, and 100 3-16 for the 30th June ; but little business has transpired on any line, 104½ is still quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in Mill shares to-day, and we note the following changes in that scrip :—Queen Mill Shares are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 940 ; Hindostan are Rs. 15 up, at Rs. 840 ; and Framji Petit are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 640. On the other hand, Bombay United are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 750 ; Southern Mahratta are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 410 ; and Alliance Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 615. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 140 ; and Mercantile Rs. 5, at Rs. 30 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

AVRON—LEWIS—May 13, at Saint Patrick's Church Karachi, by the Rev. A. Bruder, S. J., Henry Herbert Clarence, second son of the late Henry Hunt Avron, Esq., to Mary Teresa Cecilia, second daughter of John William Lewis, Barrack Master.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALD—May 23, at Bloomfield, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr H Bald, of a daughter.

COATES—May 19, at Lahore, the wife of G E Coates, of a son.

DAWSON—May 2, at Blackheath, London, the wife of C S Dawson, of Calcutta, of a son.

FULLERTON—May 17, at Silchar, the wife of F A Fullerton, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TIGHE—May 24, at Calcutta, John Tighe, son of M Tighe, late Superintendent of Police, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1889.

WE have already referred to the salient features of the Reports on the Taxation and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency, presented to Government by Mr. G. F. Sheppard and Mr. J. Moore. We now turn to the report of Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner of the Southern Division, and that of Mr. C. B. Fritchard, late Acting Commissioner in Sind. In the Northern Division, the number of municipalities is twenty-nine, with a population within municipal limits of 574,874, whose local affairs are administered by 439 municipal commissioners disposing of an income of Rs. 9,45,741. In the Central Division, there are sixty-one municipalities with a population of 641,648, administered by 898 commissioners, the municipal income being Rs. 11,82,229. The Southern Division has thirty-six municipalities with a population of 344,382, the commissioners numbering 498 and the total income amounting to Rs. 4,22,693. In Sind the municipalities are twenty-seven with a population of 3,07,302 ; the commissioners number 260, disposing of a total income of Rs. 11,64,000. For the whole Presidency, including Sind, the number of the population living within municipal limits is 1,872,206, whose local affairs are administered by 2,195 commissioners, disposing of a total income of Rs. 37,14,663, or, including balances, Rs. 51,87,117. The taxation per head comes to the very moderate figure of Rs. 1-4-6 and the incidence of income from all sources to Rs. 1-15-8. Mr. Propert calls attention to the fact that in the Southern Division the population in the municipal towns situated along the line of railway is rapidly increasing, while the population of the municipal towns on the coast and away from the railway is either stationary or decreasing. The amount of the increase, nearly 30,000, considerably exceeds that of the decrease, which was less than 8,000. There is a tone of complaint in the Commissioner's Report in regard to the manner in which the municipal commissioners discharge their duties. All the municipalities, except Alibag, held the quarterly meetings prescribed by law. At the fourth meeting in Alibag, there was no quorum ; no business was transacted, the meeting was not even adjourned. The Collector of Belgaum states that the meetings were, as a rule, poorly attended. The Commissioner drily remarks, there was little difference between the figures of the year under report and those of the previous year. In the Belgaum district the Managing Committees have earned praise by showing marked interest in their duties—praise which is qualified by the censure awarded to the municipalities of Belgaum and Dharwar, which have not yet put up the boundary marks to define their limits, as directed by the Act of 1884. The excuse for this omission is that an alteration of the present municipal limits is in contemplation—an excuse which has been repeated for three years, during which no steps have been taken to define the boundaries. Mr. Propert regards this dilatoriness as very unsatisfactory, and he has directed the Collectors to call upon the municipalities to "enforce the provisions of the law without further delay." The Collector of Dharwar comments upon the paucity of meetings of the managing committees at Hubli ; he states that the number of meetings is very low, while the number of councillors who failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings was very high. This is set down in part to apathy and in part to want of harmony amongst the members. The Collector of Canara states that the advantages of local self-government are more or less appreciated by the people, and that the work done is creditable to the municipal bodies. This may be set against the discouraging account of the state of things in Ratnagiri, where the Collector is forced to call attention to the great want of interest shown everywhere by the mass of commissioners, it being very difficult to get a quorum at any meeting. At Ratnagiri, the head-quarter station, the business would have come to a stand-still, but for the chairman and the exertions of two or three official members. At Dapoli, where sanitation requires urgent attention, no managing committees were convened at all. The Vingorla Municipality has looked after the interests of education, which, no doubt, won upon Mr. Candy to recommend that it should have a non-official president. This recommendation surprises Mr. Propert "after all the experience Mr. Candy has had of non-official Presidents." "I am certainly of opinion," says the Commissioner, "that at the approaching reconstitution of the municipal boards, the non-official presidents in all the municipalities in the Ratnagiri district should be done away."

The Commissioner deems it his duty to draw the attention of Government to the increased burdens which are gradually being thrown on the municipalities. In wealthy corporations the system, he considers, will work well enough, but he holds that in small towns the inhabitants cannot be expected to tax themselves to the extent sufficient to provide for the carrying out of drainage and water-works. "Municipal taxation cannot, in my opinion, in the face of the strict orders on the subject of octroi laws, be made sufficiently elastic to provide funds on a large scale." It is certainly unfortunate that the desire to enlist the services of the local municipalities in the cause of sanitation should have synchronised with an equally strong determination that the revenue hitherto derived from octroi should be given up, and the funds supplied by direct taxation. An enumeration of the growing burdens on the municipalities gives force to the observations of the Commissioner. Yet, while the increase, as compared to the expenditure of the previous year, was Rs. 21,000, the decrease amounted to a little over Rs. 22,000. The Belgaum Municipality shows an increase under the head of "Public Safety, Fire Establishment," a new fire-engine having been purchased for Rs. 1,000. In two municipalities more money has been spent in lighting the streets, and others have incurred special expenditure in keeping a register of "vital statistics." A circular is to be addressed to all the Collectors to place before the municipalities the importance of keeping correct returns of births and deaths. No drainage works have been undertaken by any of the municipalities in the southern division. This does not prevent the returns from showing an item "Public Health, Drainage, Establishment, Repair, &c." The item comes to 2,007 rupees, the money having been laid out in clearing the gutters at the sides of the road. Several of the municipalities propose to appropriate their balances to improving the Water-Supply—a step in the right direction. The Commissioner points out that the opening of the East Deccan Railway has stimulated the traffic in grain through the country tapped by it, and he notes a coincident increase in the revenue from octroi in all the municipal towns which are centres of local trade or are situated on the trade routes. From this Mr. Propert, not unreasonably, infers that the octroi has become a transit duty in those towns, and he asks the Government, since they hesitate to enforce the rigorous refund rules which he has proposed, to introduce the rules in satisfactory operation in the Northern Division as a tentative measure.

We shall find that this octroi question has also occupied the attention of Mr. C. B. Pritchard when making his report on municipal taxation in Sind. At the outset the late Acting Commissioner mentions the fact that the number of municipalities at present existing in Sind shows a reduction of three from the twenty-nine of the previous year. This is due to the abolition of the municipalities of Kandiaro, Naushahro, and Vhiria in the Hyderabad district. The reason is given : "the amendment in the octroi schedules and regulations made the existence of these municipalities financially impossible, and they were simply a useless burden on the ratepayers, as their expenditure on establishment was out of all due proportion to their income." Very sweeping changes and reductions in the local duties were effected during the year. In Karachi the tax on indigo and coir ropes was abolished the municipality losing a revenue of Rs. 10,000. The minimum of refund was reduced to eight annas. In one municipality the duty on molasses was abolished. In the municipality Tando Mahomed Khan the duty was abolished on fourteen articles, ranging from raw silk to saddles, carpets, and haberdashery. In Shikarpur the duty on six articles disappeared and the minimum refund was reduced from one rupee to eight annas. At Tatta twenty-one articles were made free, in return for which the duty on ghee was enhanced from eight annas to one rupee. In Sukkur the duty was raised on twenty-one articles, including burnt bricks, almonds with shells, almonds without shells, pistachio nuts, cocoanuts, cotton seed, fresh fruits (except melons), sugarcane and sugar, oil of all kinds, excepting kerosine and turpentine, spices, and silk and silk clothes. The duty on cloth was also raised here as in three other places. Altogether a reduction of nearly Rs. 35,000 in octroi was effected. Other reductions brought the amount of the remissions to Rs. 39,000, against which is to be set an increase in other taxes, amounting to Rs. 36,000. The total amount of refunds was Rs. 4,48,000, Karachi refunding Rs. 2,87,000, the net income of the municipality being Rs. 1,22,000 ; Sukkur came next, refunding Rs. 95,800, the net income being Rs. 61,000. The Commissioner dwells with satisfaction on the figures, which show that "ample advantage is being now taken of the liberal refund rules in force." He is certainly justified in stating that "the steady increase in the amount of refunds in the last three years proves beyond doubt that the municipalities have done a great deal to give effect to the orders of Government in this respect." It appears that in two fortunate municipalities there have been no refunds—a fact which unluckily attracted the attention of Dr. Pollen, who was not satisfied with the reason given that "the outer trade of these towns, Hala and Nasarpur, was very diminutive." Unusual delay in furnishing a satisfactory answer to this important question is animadverted on, and the Collector has been instructed to inquire into the matter. Speaking generally, the Commissioner states that he has no reason to be dissatisfied with the working of the municipalities of Sind ; the members of the local bodies take an interest in their work, and do all in their power to carry out the orders of Government. A good deal has been done to remodel and reduce the octroi duties, but it is intimated that the larger municipalities will be called upon to do more in this direction. So in spite of much apathy and many discouragements the lesson of local self-government is being laboriously learned throughout the Presidency, including Sind. Upwards of two thousand of the population of Western India are brought into personal contact with the machinery of local government, and when their experience is greater, their apathy will diminish.

THE queer mistakes made by Indian students in answering questions on English language and literature and in writing English composition are notorious. An amusing collection of them may be found in the serious pages of H. Spencer's *Study of Sociology*, where the flounderings of some Bengal students in an *Ioanhoe* paper are quoted not to illustrate, the aberrations of the Hindu intellect, but "the amazing folly of an examiner who proposes to test the fitness of youths for commencing their higher education by seeing how much they know of the technical terms, cant phrases, slang, and even extinct slang talked by the people of another nation." Most readers, however, we think, will rather be interested in the answers given as examples of the strange result produced by plunging young natives of this country suddenly into western literature. Who but a Hindu student, they will say, would ever have defined 'democrat' as either 'petticoat government,' 'witchcraft,' or 'half-turning of the horse,' or have supposed that "Babylonish jargon" meant a vessel made at Babylon, a kind of drink made at Jerusalem, and a kind of coat worn by Babylonians? Still more characteristic would seem to be the answer of another student who jumped at the conclusion that a "bilious-looking fellow" must mean "a person having a nose like the bill of an eagle." Yet all such answers heretofore supposed to be the unenviable monopoly of the Indian students are paralleled and more than paralleled by the diverting absurdities perpetrated by English school-boys and collected by Mr. H. J. Barker in two articles on Elementary School Life in *Longman's Magazine*. It was not an Indian student, but an English girl, a pupil teacher, who, being asked what a civil war might be wrote down. "A civil war, if I recollect rightly, is one in which the military are unnecessarily and punctiliously civil or polite, often raising their helmets to each other before engaging in deadly combat." She must have had wandering through her puzzled brain the French invitation, "Gentlemen of the Guard, fire first!" and other such interchanges of martial politeness between the English and the old French noblesse in the reign of George II. Again, if it was (perhaps it wasn't) an Indian student who made 'cow-cow' the feminine of 'bulbul,' the absurdity is about equalled by two of Mr. Baker's school-boys who gave 'shero' and 'Duchess' as the respective feminines of 'hero' and 'Dutchman.' Another of them, in attempting to define a triangle, argued mathematically that "triangle may best be defined as the familiar square, only the former has *three* corners or angles. Therefore it is not a square. Q. E. D." Let any of the alumni of our university beat this instance of mathematical subtlety if they can. The following eulogium of the cow, with the exception perhaps of the injurious comparison of it and its tail with a racehorse, might have emanated from the pen of the most orthodox Hindu that ever struggled with the intricacies of the English language :—"The cow is a noble quadruped, though not so noble as the horse, much less the roaring lion. It has four short legs, a big head for its size, and a thick body. Its back legs are bent, and there is two big bones sticking out just above. Its tail is more noble than the donkey's, but nothing to come up to that of the racehorse. . . Cows are painted different colours ; white and red and yeller. When they are black and white, they are genly half bulls, so you must not go near them. There is what is called cream which rich people eats ; it is got from cows which are all white. How thankful should rich people be for getting what they call cream from the cow. You can learn lessons from this poor quadruped ; not to k

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Special Queen's Birthday *Gazette* announces the following honours in addition to those already published in the Indian Press.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath :—
H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Sir William Jenner.
General Sir Henry Daly.

To be Knights Commander of the Bath :—
General J. W. Schneider.
General A. B. Johnson.
General the Hon'ble J. C. Dormer.
Admiral Fremantle.

To be Companions of the Bath :—
General A. Carnegy.
General James Blair.
General Hastings Fraser.
Colonel Frederick Lance.
Colonel George Bird.
Colonel Hugh Green.
Colonel Boyce Combe.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George :—
Riaz Pacha, President of the Council of Ministers in Egypt.
Sir Thomas Wade.
Sir Robert Hart.

To be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George :—
The Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien, Treasurer of the Ceylon Government
Mr. Ponambalam Ramanath of Ceylon.

The following gentlemen have been created Baronets :—
Mr. Boehm, the Sculptor.
Mr. Mackinnon.
Professor Stokes.

Judge Russell, the Chief Justice of Hongkong, has been Knighted.

THE IRISH MAYORS AND MR. PARNELL.

The Mayors of Dublin and other principal Irish cities have presented Mr. Parnell in London with addresses upon the subject of refuting the calumnies which have been published regarding him. They declare therein that they never accepted the Special Commission as a fair tribunal for trying the charges, and that the judges are not competent to decide fairly the political issues submitted to them. The Mayors, therefore, relied on the verdict of history.

ROYALTY MOBBED IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday afternoon reviewed the London Fire Brigade on the parade-ground of the Horse Guards, when, owing to the absence of any police cordon to keep the people back, the Royal carriages were surrounded by a surging mob, causing no little alarm to the occupants.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was on foot, was very roughly hustled. The mounted police, who came up and cleared a way for the Royal party, overthrew several of the mob in doing so.

KING HUMBERT IN GERMANY.

FRENCH SENSITIVENESS.

BERLIN, MAY 25.

His Majesty King Humbert had arranged to visit Strasbourg on his homeward journey with the Emperor William, who had ordered a grand review of the Strasbourg garrison to be held on the occasion of the Italian monarch's visit there.

All this, on becoming known in Paris, evoked such intense excitement and bitterness that His Majesty King Humbert has therefore abandoned the project.

It is an undoubted fact that the visit of King Humbert to Berlin has greatly strengthened the alliance between Italy and Germany.

Signor Crispi is reported to have said while here that he was quite indifferent as to the attitude of France in any matters affecting Italy.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray officiates for Dr. Farrell, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Punjab.

The services of Surgeon F. J. B. Campbell are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following are permitted to retire from the service :—The Rev. B. Hammond, Rev. M. E. Mills, Colonel Walter Ernest Forbes, and Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., Bengal establishment, also Mr. M. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department.

The Revd. Piercy Griffith Bruce Austin has been appointed Junior Chaplain of Calcutta.

Mr. John Eliot is confirmed as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Mr. J. L. Sours is appointed Acting Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. Cagiopoulos.

Mr. S. Schmuck is appointed Acting Consul for the Netherland at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtle.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix Trench is reappointed Assistant Agent for Rajputana.

Colonel M. G. Gerard is appointed Political Assistant at Goona. The following temporary appointments are made consequent upon the departure on furlough of Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Berar. Commission.—Colonel F. W. Grant officiates as Deputy Commissioner, second class ; Mr. A. Elliott, third class ; Captain J. G. Morris officiates as Special Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti.

Captain J. Eardley Wilmot is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain D. Chesney.

Major W. M. Campbell, R.A., Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department of India for five years.

Colonel Sir J. Browne is appointed Quarter-Master-General for India, vice Colonel E. F. Chapman.

THE NEW TURF RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The Stewards of the Madras Races have decided to hold their meeting under revised Calcutta Turf Club Rules.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

It is telegraphed by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent that Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons asked if it was true that, although the House of Commons Committee had reported that the concession to the Deccan Mining Company had been obtained by fraud, whether the term of the Company's monopoly had been largely extended. Sir John Gorst replied that nothing had yet been sanctioned, the proposal being still under discussion by Lord Cross.

THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

The same correspondent further wires that Mr. Bradlaugh asked a question concerning Mr. Beames' appointment to the Board of Revenue in Bengal. Sir John Gorst promised to make reference on the subject to India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here on Friday, the 24th, at 3 p.m. for Bombay *via* Kurrachee.

The s. s. Oceanien left here for Europe on Tuesday, the 21st, noon.

The s. s. Riogrande left here for Zanzibar on Friday, the 24th, at 11 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been dull, very little doing tendency favours buyers.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	42½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	54,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	11,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	877,000	„
„ „ Surats	105,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	11,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.

10 p.m.	85·4

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	88·8
4 p.m.	88·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 25.—The barometer has fallen in the east of Madras and risen elsewhere, briskly to rapidly in Northern India, the shallow depression which was formed over the bay passing westward. A fresh depression is forming off the Arakan coast while the depression over Sind continues. Winds are very variable in the Gangetic plain, and more or less connected with various depressions elsewhere ; force is moderately high. In Sind, Guzerat, and parts of the Deccan temperature has changed irregularly, but is generally low for the time of year. Weather is unsettled and thunderstorms with rain have occurred everywhere, except in Madras. In the Central Provinces and Bombay the amounts are generally moderate, but two and a half inches are reported from Murree.

May 26.—Pressure has again increased, the only exception being Cochin. The rise has been rapid in Sind and brisk in the North-West and Central Provinces and moderate elsewhere. There is a large shallow area of low pressure with its centre near Masulipatam, which covers west of the Bay, east of the peninsula, and the Central Provinces. Very slight depression apparently exists over or near Kathiawar, while the readings are high on the west coast, Central India, and Rajputana. Winds are feebly cyclonic around the Bay. The depression is variable in the Gangetic plain, and southerly in Poona, Bombay, and Surat. Weather is unsettled and showery, with a good deal of cloud, except in the Central Provinces. Over two inches of rain in Moulmein and one inch in Coconada. Temperature is still abnormally low.

WITH reference to the sad death from hydrophobia recently recorded in these columns, we are requested to state that the unfortunate victim was Mr. H. H. M. Keatinge—who was managing one of his brother's contracts—and not Mr. D. E. Keatinge, the contractor.

A GROSS outrage is reported from Negapatam, were several female members of the Salvation Army, English and Eurasian, were assaulted by a crowd of natives, who tore their dresses from their backs, and rubbed sand into them. Seven of the ringleaders have been arrested, and are being prosecuted before Mr. Campbell, Joint-Magistrate.

A STORM of great severity passed over Lahore on Wednesday night. The wind was tempestuous and accompanied by a decluge of rain, with thunder and lightning. In the city some fatal accidents occurred owing to falling houses.

THE formalities of acquiring the land chosen as the site of the new Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital on the proposed New Central Road in Calcutta, are not yet concluded, says the *Englishman*, but they are in active progress, and at the same time the plans for the new building are progressing rapidly. The necessity for the hospital being very severely felt, every effort is being made to push on the work, and a large sum has already been collected. Further subscriptions are, however, required to enable the new institution to start free of debt.

A NEW method of utilising the power of running streams has been devised by M. Tarn, a Russian engineer. His apparatus consists of an endless cable carrying a series of canvas cones which open and shut like an umbrella. The cable passes over a double drum on board of a pontoon, and at the other end over a pulley suspended from a buoy. On the lower part of the rope the cones are opened and forced forward by the current of water, thus setting in motion a shaft or drum.

IN the bankruptcy of the Marquis of Donegall, the Official Receiver reports that the liabilities are returned at over half a million sterling, most of which arise on post-obit bonds issued by him before he succeeded to the title. The bankrupt attributes his insolvency to his expenditure having exceeded his income and to his not having realised his expectations from the family estates.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, at the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, referred to combinations for raising the price of articles of general use, and said he believed it would be impossible for those rings to succed in this country, and any attempt to legislate against them would be a retrograde action.

DURING a discussion at the Vienna Catholic Conference recently on Austrian missionary work in the East, the Trappist monk Gross, who has lately returned from South Africa, said :—"We are working in Africa unflinchingly for religion, but at the same time for culture and for the spread of German influence."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

EVERYBODY is talking about Mr. Parnell's candid confession in reply to Sir Richard Webster a week ago. The Irish leader admitted that he might have deliberately misled the House of Commons by arguing that secret societies had ceased to exist when such was not the fact. He has since explained that on reference to the report in "Hansard" of the speech in question, he finds his argument applied not to secret societies generally, but to Ribbonism. All the same, it is a pity that Mr. Parnell did not make his meaning clear when he answered Sir Richard Webster. It must be said, in justification of Mr. Parnell, that he was not asked about this matter until nearly the close of the day, and that he was then almost exhausted, bodily and mentally, by the searching cross-examination he had undergone. In frankly—some would say cynically—admitting that he might have made an exaggerated statement, Mr. Parnell forgot that he was not speaking to Parliamentarians who would have perfectly understood his position. To them it would not seem to equivocal as it did without explanation to the outside public. For example, Mr. Balfour tells the House of Commons that he has suppressed the National League, when it is known that he has only partially succeeded in his attempt to do so, but he is not thought any the worse off for his obvious overstatement. Mr. Balfour has spoken as Mr. Parnell evidently did—in a Parliamentary sense. So much has been made of this incident by his opponents that the Liberals are saying that this is the only hole the Unionists can pick in Mr. Parnell's testimony before the Special Commission. Certainly we do not hear very much about any other specific admissions, and those Liberals who seemed to dread Mr. Parnell's appearance in the witness-box are congratulating themselves that he passed through the ordeal much better than ever could have been expected. However, Mr. Parnell's character has not suffered in the estimation of the majority of the Edinburgh Town Council, for they re-affirmed their decision to confer the freedom of the city upon him, and I understand that only some half a dozen or so of the "Dissentients remaining in the National Liberal Club have resigned in consequence of his election on Tuesday as an honorary life member.

Mr. Parnell's evidence and cross-examination as a whole excited less interest than might have been anticipated. As a witness he extorted praise from his opponents, but his demeanour in the witness-box, though for the most part unexceptionable, was not to be compared to that of Le Caron, probably the only man who has proved himself more than a match for Sir Charles Russell in his long and distinguished career at the Bar. Public opinion, it may be remarked in passing, took the side of Sir James Hannen in the distressing encounter that occurred between his lordship and the leading counsel for the Nationalists on Wednesday. Lord Rosebery some time ago publicly poked in rather less than his customary felicitous manner about the predominance of Sir Charles Russell's personality in the Court of the Special Commission and insinuated that the eminent counsel overshadowed the occupants of the Bench. Perhaps Sir Charles Russell has been a little too apt to assume airs of superiority, but though he is habitually impatient, he has rarely given way so much as he did in his last and most serious collision with the President. Sir Charles, after a night's reflection, put an end to what might have proved an embarrassing situation by frankly confessing his fault and receiving the pardon of Sir James Hannen.

Certain strong remarks about the members of the Court have appeared in a Dublin paper of extreme views ; but, so far as the President is concerned, at all events they do not find the slightest echo here from any quarter. The universal opinion, so far as I can ascertain, is that Sir James Hannen has discharged his onerous and responsible duties hitherto with conspicuous impartiality, dignity, and courtesy. To compensate for the unsensational nature of Mr. Parnell's lengthened cross-examination we were promised a demonstration on the part of Mr. E. Harrington, who has been brought over with Mr. William O'Brien to give evidence. It was at the request of his own friends that Mr. Harrington agreed to doff the prison dress for ordinary attire. *Apropos* of the two prisoner-witnesses a rather amusing story is being told. The officer "in waiting" do not take too rigid a view of their duty, and both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington roam about tho Court as they please. This liberty, it seems, is extended to the outside of the building, for on Wednesday afternoon Mr. O'Brien was seen walking on the pavement in front of the Palace of Justice. "What are you doing here ?" a friend asked him. "To tell you the truth," replied the member for North-East Cork, "I am looking for my warders" *Quis custodiet ipsos custodiet ?*

Mr. Conybeare has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and although he has of course appealed, no one, not even himself, expects that the decision of the magistrates will be upset or the punishment reduced. It is not only with the Conservatives that the member for Camborne is a *persona ingrata*, and among Liberals, especially members of Parliament, there is some dissatisfaction expressed that the pleasures of martyrdom should have fallen to Mr. Conybeare rather than to some more generally esteemed follower of Mr. Gladstone. The sentence is held to be excessive, and the result of the discussion prematurely raised by Mr. Atherley Jones and carried on under such tremendous difficulties must not be taken as reflecting the view of the House of Commons. So at least Liberal M. P.'s are saying, and we shall see whether, when the appeal has been heard, anything more will come of the affair.

It is gratifying to turn from the unpleasant state of things, of which Mr. Conybeare's conviction is not the most regrettable venture to the evidence afforded by the peaceful settlement of the dispute on the Vandelem estate and the proposals of the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin in favour of arbitration between landlords and tenants in Ireland of the existence of a more conciliatory feeling. If Dr. Walsh's suggestion may be regarded as a peace-offering, the same may be said for Mr. Howorth's zealous endeavour to abolish the Viceroyalty of Ireland and to substitute a real court in Dublin. The member for Salford intends to follow up the letter he has sent to the Press by a question to Mr. W. H. Smith on Monday recommending that the Government should advise the Crown to depute the ceremonial duties of the Lord Lieutenant to one of the Royal Princes and to make suitable provision for his residence in Ireland during a portion of each year. The comparative uselessness of the Lord Lieutenancy in these days is pretty generally admitted. Lord Derby, who, by the way, is gradually adopting a harsher style of criticism than used to be his wont, announced that he is one of those who think it is necessary to "sweep away the Viceroyalty altogether." If ever there was a favourable time for effecting this reform it is the present, when, owing to various causes, nobody seems willing to become the successor of the Marquis of Londonderry. Two peers—the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Ormonde—have, it is said, definitely refused the appointment. A few days ago Earl Cadogan was spoken of as the next Viceroy, but although his lordship is wealthy, I incline to the belief that if the Marquis of Salisbury does not adopt Mr. Howorth's advice, the Lord Privy Seal will not be the next occupant of the Castle.

The chance of the Sugar Bounties Bill becoming law this session are not more favourable than they were a week ago. Indeed, the opposition to the measure is growing every day, and for the sake of their popularity with the working classes it is surprising that the Government do not contrive some means for letting it be known that the matter will be dropped. The attitude of the Liberal Unionists in regard to Baron de Worms's unlucky convention is being a good deal commented upon in political circles. Lord Hartington's friends are taunted with not having declared their opinion until the action of Messrs. H. S. King, Maclean, Blundell, Mapole, and the rest made it safe for the Liberal Unionists to avow their unaltered adherence to the sacred principles of Free Trade. It is only fair to say that two or three of the less obscure members of Lord Hartington's heterogeneous following did give out before-hand that it would be their painful duty to vote against the Bill.

A great deal of hard feeling has been caused in England—probably more than in France—by the withdrawal of Lord Lytton from Paris on the eve of the opening of the Universal Exhibition. Mr. E. Robertson, who has hitherto been baffled in his endeavours to invite an expression of opinion on the part of the House of Commons with regard to Lord Salisbury's action, intends to bring the question forward in Supply, and it is expected that he will enjoy the countenance and active support of Mr. Gladstone. Some Libesals accuse the Prime Minister of "truckling to Bismarck" in the matter, while other persons assume that his Lordship's inspiration came from quite a different quarter. The action of the Liberals is hardly fair. It was decided while Mr. Gladstone was in office that England should not officially take part in the Exhibition, and does anybody suppose that if the Liberals were in power to-day, Lord Lytton would have been directed to remain at his post ? Apart from this consideration, it is quite open to Mr. Robertson and his friends to urge that nothing happened in 1789, whatever occurred later, to prevent a monarchical Government from assisting in the French commemoration. In the course of the coming debate it will probably be mentioned that although our Ambassador, who directly represents the Sovereign, was absent from Paris on Sunday and Monday, the Chargé d'Affaires, who is supposed to represent the nation, took part in the ceremony on the Champ de Mars. I learn from a friend in Paris—the home papers do not seem to have mentioned or heard of the fact—that Lord Lytton with his suite paid a visit to the Indian section on Saturday and expressed his great admiration for all he saw.

The debate on the opium question, raised by virtuous Mr. Samuel Smith, fell rather flat. The House evidently thought that it could have too much of a good thing, and rather resented two nights in one week being devoted to the moral philanthropists. The best comment I can make on the voting is to give you *verbatim et literatim* the remarks made to me just afterwards by one of the minority. "We think it was a waste of shoe-leather to walk down to the House. We came to the conclusion, after hearing Samuel Smith, that in proportion to its size there is as much harm done by whisky in Scotland"—the speaker is a Scotch member—"as by opium in China. We did not think he made out his case ; nevertheless we voted with him !" *Point de commentaires.*

Your readers who are interested in the question will be glad to see that the discussion at the India Office on impurities in wheat was of an exhaustive nature. The Conference cleared up at least one point, about which there seems to have been doubt in some quarters. Lord Cross explained in the most unequivocal manner that he had never one thought of legislating on the subject, and he left his hearers to infer that he was not disposed for a moment to entertain any such idea. The Secretary of State, with the aid of his advisers, has done his part ; it now remains for the trade to see if some satisfactory arrangement cannot be arrived at. It is to be hoped that after all the trouble that has been taken, some practical result will follow. The arrangements of the Conference were excellent and reflected great credit on the organizing skill of Sir George Birdwood. Most of the members of Council and Departmental Secretaries were present, but took no part in the discussion. It would have been useful to have heard some official with practical knowledge of India and the cultivation of wheat.

An item of commercial interest, and of general interest, too ! In spite of the Mahdi Husan settlement, Deccan shares are unable to hold their own in the English stock market. They are gradually getting lower in value. Yesterday at 12-2 p.m. the shares (£10) sold at £8-17-6. This price evidently frightened somebody interested, for twenty minutes later a purchase was made at five shillings better, viz., £9-2-6. Apparently the most desperate efforts are being made to maintain values, and yet the values are not maintained. Looking in the most unprejudiced manner to the future, I cannot help thinking that neither existing Sangreni coal fields nor prospective gold or diamonds will ever provide a dividend for the *bona fide* capital subscribed. Why, under the circumstances, the Government of the Nizam and the Government of India should have been so tender-hearted in their treatment of the concessionaires is not easy to understand. The most mischievous feature in the business is that if "Deccans" do fail to succeed, all private industrial enterprise in India will be prejudiced. On Government security, as the 3 per cent. loan has shown, English money will flow India-wards in great abundance. Unless Mr. Watson can get a dividend on the shares of his company, private undertakings in India requiring money from the British public may whistle for the money, and whistle in vain.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 20.

A NOVEL suit, which has been filed in Goa, has produced widespread surprise. Mr. Catao da Costa has brought a criminal charge against Senhor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, the acting Governor-General of Goa, for using injurious words in an official document. Mr. da Costa complained several times to the Government that the Administrator of Quepem has been guilty of misconduct in his official capacity, and in support of the allegations numerous accusations were made against that officer. He asked that Government should appoint a committee to investigate the matter. Government refused to interfere. Mr. da Costa once more repeated the application, and the acting Governor-General, in declining to accede to the proposal, is said to have made use of some injurious expressions, which Mr. da Costa alleges to be libellous. Information was laid before Senhor Lisboa, the District Judge of Ilhas, who on the 15th instant at 10 a.m. went to the Government Secretariat, in order to examine personally certain official documents. His Honor was accompanied by a guard. Some subordinate employés have been served with summonses to give evidence in the case, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Menezes, the Assistant Judge, and Mr. Rosa, the barrister, has been appointed to take evidence on the 15th June in the Secretariat, when Senhor Lisboa, the Judge, will be present.

The public is anxiously awaiting the upshot of the suit, the interest of which is highly enhanced by the highest officer being concerned in it.

The Director-General of the Post Offices in India was with us about a fortnight ago, conferring with the Director of the Goa Post Offices. The result of the conference has not transpired.

Senhor Nuno de Camara, the late Governor of Diu, has not left for Portugal, as has been reported. He is still in Goa, living at Government House, Cabo, and awaiting the result of the investigation which was ordered against him.

The Chief Inspecting Engineer of the Goa Railway having been called to Portugal, Senhor Caldas Xavier, who has been acting as Governor of Diu, has been recalled to act for the Chief Inspecting Engineer.

His Excellency Senhor Vasco de Guedes, the new Governor-General of Goa, was to leave Portugal for India by the first week of the current month. As his appointment has been notified in the Government *Diario*, the administration of Portuguese India will now be carried on by a Government Council, of which His Grace the Archbishop will be the President. The Archbishop is understood to be unwilling to undertake the responsibility of civil administration, but the Lisbon Minister telegraphed him to assume the duties of President without further delay. In consequence of this, His Grace was obliged to cut short his visit to Matheran, and come down to Goa.

JOHN MADDISON MORTON, the author of *Box and Cox*, is now an inmate of the Charterhouse. In his time he wrote more than one hundred pieces for the stage, but he failed to make a fortune at play-writing. From *Box and Cox*, however, his receipts were altogether some £7,000. Mr. Morton's production by degrees fell out of fashion. Burlesque usurped the place once held by the good old side-splitting farce, and Mr. Morton found himself with his occupation gone. Mr. Morton is very happy in his retreat. His sitting-room has very little indeed of a monastic air about it, being plentifully adorned with portraits of actresses and stage celebrities. The old man—he is seventy-eight—is a philosopher, and laughs at the idea that in becoming "a poor brother of the Charterhouse" he has suffered any loss of dignity.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT MAHABLESHWUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, MAY 24.

ON the Queen's birthday, the usual Gymkhana meeting took place, at which the following races were run, some exciting matches being witnessed :—

Match for Rs. 25.

Mr Sedley's g a p Joe, 8st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Cloete's b a h Marquis, 11st 7lbs, Owner	2

Joe won in a canter.

Steeplechase for ponies who have never won anything.

Capt Keene's ch cb p Juggins, 11st 4lbs, Owner	1
Mr Brooke's b a p Bedouin, 10st 11lbs, Mr Cloete	2
Mr Wilkin's w a p Snowball, 10st 4lbs, Mr Cooke	3
Mr De Butts' b cb p Nobleman, 10st 4lbs.	0
Mr Arthur's g cb p Carabineer, 10st, Mr Kennard	0
Mr Cloete's b cb p Salome, 9st 7lbs, Mr Solly Flood	0

Won by Juggins after a good race with Bedouin. Snowball a bad third. Salome and Carabineer fell, and Nobleman ran out.

The Bhavnagar Cup, value Rs. 150, for ponies 13-3 and under, presented by H. H. Rawal Shri Tukhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar. R. C. and a distance.

Mr Edwards' w a p Cyclone, 11st 3lbs, Owner	1
Capt Brooke's b a p Wings, 11st 9lbs, Owner	2
Capt Phayre's b a p Nap, 9st 11lbs, Owner	3
Capt Phayre's w a p Arab Lad, 10st, Mr Keyser	0
Mr De Butts' g a p Silver King, 9st 7lbs, Mr Kennard	0
Mr Ellice's ch a p Gamy, 9st, Owner	0

Won by Cyclone after a good race by a length. Wings second with Captain Phayre's pair close up.

Mule Race, officers riding.

This was a most exciting race, won on the post by Mr. Edwards, Mr. Cooke second, and Mr. Fowler Butler, third.

Mule Race, men of the Mountain Battery riding.

Won by Captain Phayre's pair, Nap and Sladden, owner riding. Four teams entered, Messrs. Edwards, Fowler, Butler, and Arthur, who followed in the order named, being the other competitors.

The afternoon meeting was most successful. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay were present, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen-Empress. In the evening a banquet was given at Government House, followed by a reception of native Chiefs and distinguished visitors.

Lord Reay was unfortunately too indisposed to attend either.

THUNDER-STORM IN BOMBAY.

THAT the monsoon had "burst" must have been the feeling of all in Bombay who were awakened from their sleep between two and three o'clock yesterday morning by the howling of the dust storm, the torrents of rain that fell, the flashing of lightning, and the rumbling of distant thunder. During last week the passing of dark and heavy clouds overhead, frequently discharging sharp showers upon us, gave token that the monsoon is approaching, but the sky on Saturday, so clear and free from clouds was it, gave no warning that so violent a storm was at hand. Late at night the sky began to be obscured by dark ragged masses, but no one could have imagined we were going to have more than a mere passing shower. Shortly after two, however, with a suddenness that was almost startling, a gale of wind sprang up blowing from the north-east, driving overhead great rolling clouds, which anon were riven by vivid flashes of lightning, and the heavy nimbi breaking, discharged their pent-up deluge upon the earth. Along the streets the water rushed, gathering in some places in deep pools. The shouts of the natives could be heard, as, so suddenly and rudely disturbed from their slumbers upon the maidans and on the streets, they hurriedly rolled up their rezais and sheets and made for places of shelter. In many bungalows, all around Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Byculla, in the Fort, and, indeed, all over the island, no small amount of damage was done by dust and rain which drove in at the windows,—in most cases kept open to their widest extent at this hot season of the year, in order to permit of the entry of as much air as possible—before they could be closed against the storm. The occupants of tents on the flats, near the Cooperage, and the Wodehouse Bridge got a considerable fright. The canvas, as might be guessed, was soaked through and the tents flooded, so it may be imagined what a lively time the occupants had of it. But the condition of the native policemen was worse, for, not yet having been provided with the necessary protections against rain, they got the full force of the storm.

But as suddenly as it burst as suddenly did the gale abate. In less than an hour all was over. The lightning ceased its flashing and the thunder to roll, the storm clouds held up, and, passing away to the south-west left the starlit sky unobscured and the city again to slumber.

Morning dawned, and the sun rose into a sky so clear and cloudless as gave no trace of the short but violent storm that had created so much excitement during the night, although in many low-lying tracts of land round the city deep pools of water showed that no small amount of rain had fallen. The storm was short, but it was so violent that it is surprising no more damage has been reported. Colaba green was covered with a large quantity of bleaching cotton, and that suffered so much by the rain that the damage must be very considerable. The storm had little effect upon the shipping in the harbour, however. It did not last sufficiently long to disturb the sea, and no accidents are reported from there.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

The only accident in the Fort division which has come to the notice of the police was that about three a.m. a large gold mohur tree near the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba was blown down by the violence of the storm and fell right across the road upon a night-soil cart belonging to the military, which happened at the moment to be passing by, breaking the cart into two. The driver and the bullocks, however, had an almost miraculous escape. The falling of the tree did some damage also to the railings round the bungalow of the Engineer of the Colaba Land and Mill Company.

From various parts of India, as the detailed weather report on our third page shows, are dust-storms and heavy falls of rain reported.

TERRIFIC STORMS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 25.

THE night before last we had a very heavy shower of rain with its deafening peals of thunder and vivid forked lightning. The rain began pouring at nine and ceased at eleven o'clock, and soon after natives began repeating the *malhar*, the rain song, which they kept up till late at night. It was evident that all were full of hope, but the fury of a second storm drove off all jollity, and one and all with bated breath sought the safest corner in their habitations. The storm was preceded by lightning and thunder. A little after nine o'clock the city and suburbs were enveloped in the fury of a storm of an unprecedented nature. When it was at its height, hundreds of large trees, mostly *neem*, were uprooted and some carried away to a distance. Tiles and ridge tiles were flying about like paper. Corrugated roofing of almost all the buildings were torn and carried away to far distances. Several elephants broke loose and were wandering about the place, and their *mahouts* and *sautwars* with goads and spears in quest of them.

There was a lull in the storm after ten o'clock, the noise of yells and cries of terrified people, old and young, rich and poor succeeding. People with torches were running about in search of their fowls and live stock, but many had been destroyed.

As I write the rain is again coming down in torrents, accompanied by very strong wind, which to some extent resemble last night's storm.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, the balloonist, return 2. to Calcutta on Wednesday. Beyond a slight scar on his face, he seems none the worse for his recent narrow escape at Monghyr. He leaves for England immediately, and announces his intention of returning to India next October with many aeronautic novelties.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 10th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Major C S Brown	Dr E H Drake Brockman
Capt C Etheridge	Mr T B Morris
Capt Stapleton Cotton	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Lee Warner	Mr McLachlan
Mrs Hannyngton	Col T Ward
Mr T E Ellison	Mr Shrager
Mr A Craigie	Mrs Shrager
Mr W M Clark	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Drawing Room on Friday at Buckingham Palace, when a large number of ladies were presented.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday held a Levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen.

The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of a new Hospital for Women in the Euston-road.

Lady Smith, wife of the late Mayor of Adelaide, presented at Marlborough House, on Monday, the casket and ornaments offered by the ladies of South Australia to the Princess of Wales, in commemoration of her silver wedding.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Westminster appealed to the Government to adopt measures to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors among the native races of Africa. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Carnarvon, and other peers supported the appeal, and Lord Knutsford promised that the Government would do their utmost to check the traffic. On Tuesday the Secretary for Scotland Bill was read a second time. Last night the Duke of St. Albans moved the second reading of the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to which Earl Percy moved to reject the Bill. After a prolonged debate the Bill was rejected by 147 to 120.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Atherley-Jones called attention to the conduct of the police at Falcarragh towards Mr. Conybeare. A long and animated debate followed, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Conybeare, Sir H. Davey, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and other members took part. Eventually the formal motion for adjournment was negatived by 259 to 153. Mr. Labouchere then moved the rejection of the Naval Defence Bill, and the debate was not concluded. At the morning sitting on Tuesday, the debate was resumed, and eventually the second reading of the Bill was carried by 277 to 136. On reassembling at 9 o'clock the House was immediately counted out. On Wednesday, the Bill legalizing the flogging of armed burglars was strongly opposed, but the second reading was carried by 194 to 126. Last night was occupied with the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy, preceding the opening of the Exhibition, was held on Saturday, the Prince of Wales, his sons, many of the Ministers, and a large number of other distinguished persons being present.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission the Attorney-General proceeded with his cross-examination of Mr. Parnell. The witness having repeatedly declared that crimes and outrages in Ireland were the work of secret societies having no connexion with the Land or National League, he was asked whether in January, 1881, he had not said in the House of Commons "Secret conspiracies do not now exist in Ireland." The witness admitted the speech, and said that it was an exaggerated or boastful statement to mislead the House and to prevent the passing of the Coercion Bill. At Tuesday's sitting Mr. Parnell made an explanation of his declaration in the House of Commons of the non-existence of secret conspiracies in Ireland, which, he now said, referred to Ribbon societies, although, of course, he was aware that there were Fenian societies. The cross-examination was then proceeded with, and at its conclusion Sir C. Russell began the re-examination. On Wednesday, the incidental mention of certain books and papers referred to by Mr. Parnell gave rise to a warm controversy between the President and Sir C. Russell. Mr. Parnell's examination having been closed for the present, Archbishop Walsh was called as a witness. At yesterday's sitting Sir C. Russell apologized to the Court for persisting in an expression of opinion against the decision of the Court. Archbishop Walsh and the Rev. M. O'Connel were examined. Both were opposed to intimidation, but thought that the efforts of the National League were intended for the benefit of the tenants.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Wednesday addressed a large meeting of Unionist Nonconformists at Willis's Rooms.

The Earl of Derby was entertained at dinner on Tuesday by the Liberal Union Club, and made a speech on current politics.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. T. Hamilton as President of Queen's College, Belfast.

Lord Rothschild has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham in place of the late Duke of Buckingham.

At a meeting of the London County Council, held on Tuesday, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., was elected deputy-chairman with a salary of £2,000 per annum.

The Town Council of Edinburgh on Tuesday confirmed, by 23 to 15, their previous resolution to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell, M.P.

Mr. John Slagg, formerly M.P. for Manchester, died on Tuesday, aged 48.

Mr. Ince, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Hastings, died suddenly on Wednesday.

A set of steam boilers exploded on Tuesday at Heiburn Colliery, near Newcastle, and two men were killed.

A young man, on Tuesday, descended into an old coal working near Broseley and was suffocated by choke-damp. His father, who attempted to rescue him, also perished.

At the fornightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £514 was announced, also that £551 had been granted to evicted tenants.

A coke-burner at Tredegar, on Saturday night, murdered a woman with whom he lived, and then committed suicide.

The magistrate at Faicarragh, on Friday, sentenced Mr. Conybeare, M.P., to three months' imprisonment without hard labour for inciting to disobedience to the law. Mr. Conybeare gave notice of appeal.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Simpson, M.S.C. ; Col. P. A. Elphinstone, Bo. Ret. ; Lord

PARSIS AND CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Political segregation of the Parsis, how it can be effected, and why it is necessary? has now become a momentous question with the Parsi community, and long before it could be put into shape, dressed, and submitted for discussion, the current of opinion of the Parsi public, both here and in the mofussil, has, as it were, spontaneously drifted to it, notwithstanding the persistent preachings of a couple of Parsi editors in favour of the Congress. My letter bearing on the subject (addressed to the Bombay representatives of the Indian National Congress), which you were good enough to publish in your issue of May 9, has acted, it seems, as a touchstone to test to which side the Parsi opinion would oscillate. Hence it is that a brief *expose* of facts recommending political segregation to my people has evoked very sharp criticism from interested writers, and in one of the Bengali newspapers published in Calcutta my entire community has been reviled (not even sparing our prophet Zoroaster, who lived 4,000 years ago), and we are threatened with political extinction or effacement. The article headed "Parsis and the Congress," published in the *Indian Mirror* of May 16, must have been read by many a Parsi; and I am glad to notice that this Bengali paper, conducted in English, has been obliged to resort to such artifices to persuade our community to delegate its representatives to the Congress. For it has enabled the leaders of the Parsi public to judge for themselves once more the advisability of joining and making common cause with a movement started by Lord Dufferin's microscopic minority. This movement, despite the Parsis' secession, will, I am sure, gradually grow and must ultimately reach in time its natural goal—the "political autonomy" of India. I am sure it is no flunkeyism to say so. Although this sort of *avenir* may be of doubtful feasibility in a country which has been compared to a vast continent, wherein upwards of one hundred and six different languages, besides numerous dialects, are spoken, still were we to believe in the possibility of India being governed, some time hence, like Canada and Australia, by "representative institutions," based on the European system, the question naturally arises how will a handful of a small community like ours, confined only to Bombay and its neighbourhood, fare under such a new order of things? A major portion of our community can neither dig, nor beg, nor enlist as fighting soldiers; nor our command of technical arts and our industrial resources are so varied and so extensive, like those of "the millions of India," as to render us perfectly independent of external aid. Already we, as a people, have yielded to the strong competing forces of the other sects of India, and have of late so very much retired from our forefathers' trades and commerce, that, as hinted not long ago by Sir George Birdwood, we are threatened with our own economic destruction. It is these considerations which have weighed with me in recommending to my people the line of conduct best calculated to promote our individual interests as a community.

Again, I may be allowed to assure my critics that without pretending to be a writer or a thinker, as hinted by the *Mirror*, I have a right to transfer faithfully to my community the impressions left on my mind by frequent travel in many parts of India as to the permanency of British rule in India, the firmness with which it is planted, and the blessings it has conferred on its teaming millions. In doing so I am sure I am not going to play the *role* of a platform politician or a public agitator. Even in my recent travel (last February to April), extending from Darjeeling to Khyber, I have been strongly impressed with and able to realize to some extent what *Ingrezo-ki-sultenat* (English rule in India) actually means, and have with my own eyes witnessed the greatest and the highest as well as the humblest in the land speak of the English official as *badshah, mulik-ka-malek* (king and master of the country)—expressions which carry their own peculiar significance to the oriental mind. It is the consciousness begotten by such impression and experience as to the value of English rule to India that impels me to dissuade my very small and peculiarly situated sect (the Parsis of Western India) from helping, howsoever infinitesimally, towards the attainment of an object which must eventually in the nature of things practically efface the English administrator out of India.

"*Sans l'Inde, nous ne serions plus qu'une nation de bostiquiers,*" so said a high Indian functionary to the French tourist who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his travels in India. Stretch the meaning of this sentence to its fullest possible extent, and you will understand how conscious is an Englishman of the great value of India to England, and why it is that he should view with uneasiness, disfavour, and suspicion a movement which even from its infancy looks like a feeble effort of educated India for governing himself. When the seeds of political ferment, now sown, grow, ripen, and lead to united action on the part of educated Hindus and Mussulmans, what is understood by the term "political autonomy of India" must follow, and India, though remaining, like Canada and Australia, an integral part of the British Empire, actually governed by the Indians. It is not for me to point here the consequences of supplanting the vigorous and efficient English administration of this vast country by one of indigenous growth. Practical and far-seeing English statesmen foresee what the Indian National Congress foreshadows. Hence it is that we Parsis should always bear in mind that India is a peculiar country governed on peculiar principles; and were we in all our political relations with our rulers to base our actions on this undeniable fact, our policy with reference to this great political movement, begun by educated Hindus and Mussulmans, must necessarily be of perfect neutrality or indifference. In adopting this policy we shall only be imitating the example of the various Christian and other subjects of the British Indian Government.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHUSRO R. VICCAJI.

Bombay, May 24th.

SPEAKING WITH TWO VOICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to trouble you a little in connection with the letter that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th inst. above the signature of Mr. Kaikhusro N. Kabraji. No one is surprised to find him taking such a course against the *Gujarati*. You yourself know (vide *Bombay Gazette*, 24th October 1885) that the *Rast Goftar* has not been on friendly terms with the *Gujarati*, that has become so popular and flourishing in a comparatively very short time, and has thus been, together with the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, to a great extent, the cause of lessening whatever influence *Rast Goftar* had for some years back. The *Gujarati* had often the unpleasant duty of exposing Mr. Kabraji for his pedantic but false show of his knowledge of native music and of the Gujarati language both in connection with his Gujarati dramas and his totally wrong version of the famous 'God save the Queen.' The *Gujarati* being such a strong rival of Mr. Kabraji's paper, it is 'very natural' that he should cry down his rival in season and out of season. Any one who reads between the lines the letter addressed by him to you will see that it is prompted as well by his zealous desire to show himself to be the only loyal person in the world as by his feelings against an established competitor. How could he have otherwise thrown dust in the eyes of the Government of our most beloved Sovereign? The *Gujarati* in common with many other papers, both Hindu and non-Hindu, had had various occasions to find fault with, and has actually taken to task Maharaja Dhulip Singh, with whose views no sane man has ever sided, and whose actions have entirely been disliked by all natives. The publication of his ridiculous letter with the necessary prefatory remarks does not at all justify the step taken by him as alleged by Mr. Kabraji. The remarks which Mr. Kabraji has taken the trouble of translating in his own way and in his own light does not convey, and are not intended to convey, the sense attributed to it. Mr. Kabraji, too, seems to have added the word 'very' in the phrases 'very properly' and 'very natural' out of his own brains. (By the way, he should take lessons in Gujarati from a competent Gujarati scholar to avoid committing such gross mistakes.) Mr. Kabraji seems to forget himself while writing on this point. In what Anglo-Vernacular paper does he find all opinions expressed in the vernacular columns also expressed in the English columns in the same issue. Does he and can he do the same in his own paper? Does Mr. Kabraji again know that there is a Reporter of the Native Press appointed by Government? Are not articles in the vernacular columns to be translated by him whenever necessary to bring them to the notice of Government? Mr. Kabraji is apparently ignorant of this well-known fact, or he casts a slur on the Reporter of the Native Press, or he makes an attempt to misrepresent facts and misguide the public when he makes bold to say that "many of the Hindu papers have one set of opinions for their English columns and another set of opinions find vent in their vernacular columns, which are not intended to catch the eye of Government or of English readers?" What sort of feeling for the Hindus in general, and the *Gujarati* in particular, has induced Mr. Kabraji, a journalist, present editor of the *Rast Goftar*, having means near at hand, to seek your help with such remarks I leave for you and the public to judge. I have to add that owing to my absence from Bombay I could not send this earlier,—Yours, &c.,

May 24. ICHHARAM S. DESAI.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ONE of the best all-round performances of last week was that of Vincent Wallace's popular ballad opera "Maritana" on Friday evening. The audience could not be considered a small one, but it was not so large as the merit of the performance demanded. Before the opera commenced the curtain rose on the company, who, in honour of the Queen-Empress's birthday, sang the National Anthem. Miss Plaisted sang it first as a solo, and then the whole Company joined in chorus, the audience standing the while. At the conclusion the act drop was let down for a few seconds and raised again, when the opera was proceeded with. Mr. Harding, who appeared to be in the best of form, was quite at home alike as the happy-go-lucky Don and as the lover, and the humour he inspired his little bits of dialogue with, was sufficient to send the audience into fits of the heartiest laughter. This was especially the case in the prison scene, when talking to Lazarillo about his creditors, making confession, and preparing his will, and in the last act in the scene with the king. In that scene especially the acting was, without any doubt, clever, the humour being of a quiet, unostentatious kind, showing no forcing. His vocalisation lacked nothing, and the audience showed its appreciation by imperatively demanding an encore of "Let me like a soldier fall" and "There is a flower that bloometh." Mr. Fletcher enacted the rôle of Don José fairly satisfactorily; and Mr. Pyne did all that possibly could be done to render interesting the very thankless part of the king. To Mr. W. Driscoll was allotted the rôle of the Marquis de Montifiore, and a very amusing old character he made of him. Miss Plaisted as Maritana charmed the audience during the evening, with many rich specimens of vocalisation. For "Scenes that are brightest" she received quite an ovation and was forced to accede to the universal demand for a repetition. It is almost unnecessary to point out all the arias in which she drew tokens of commendation from those in front, but we cannot omit to mention the opening and second romanzas, "It was a Knight," and "The harp in the air," which were exceptionally well sung and received. One of her best points, both vocally and in action, was when singing to the old man, in which the phrase occurs, "when weak old dotards to young maids are wed." Lazarillo had a pleasing exponent in Miss Fanny Stanley. It is a question, in fact, if she has made a better, if so good, an appearance vocally since she came to Bombay. At the opening of the second act she quite surprised her audience with "Alas! Those chimes so sweetly stealing." She also held her own well in the trio "Turn on old Time." The chorus and orchestra were, as formerly, equal to all calls made on them. "Olivette" was given on Saturday evening with the same caste as formerly, Mr. Harding being the Valentin, Miss Plaisted the Olivette, Mr. Fletcher the Captain de Mermiac, as whom he was very amusing, while Mr. Driscoll kept the audience in the best of humours as Coquelicot.

Only six more nights with the Stanley Company, and the season will have closed. To-night we are to be allowed to renew our acquaintance with the evergreen "H. M. S. Pinafore," one of Gilbert and Sullivan's first successes, and one of the brightest and most tuneful operas they ever gave to the public. The emotional drama "East Lynne" is announced for to-morrow. "La Somnambula" is on the bills for Wednesday, and "La Mascotte" for Thursday. Friday evening, however, will, in all probability, draw out the largest audience of the week. Mr. Harding is to be given a complimentary benefit, and the piece chosen for representation is "The Grand Duchess."

A MALICIOUS TINDAL.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper Mr. Richard Vaz appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Ebrahim Shaik Abdoola, alleged to have been committed on the complainant on board the Port Trust steam tug Princess, of which vessel he was the tindal, on the 11th instant, the accused being the chief engineer. Mr. Munmohum, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. D'Souza defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that he was assaulted by the accused on the day in question, on which occasion one of his teeth on the left lower jaw was knocked out. He produced the tooth in court. In his cross-examination by Mr. D'Souza complainant said at the enquiry held at the Port Office regarding this assault that he was confused and did not state that he bled from the blow given him on the face by the accused, Mr. Vaz. Two witnesses were examined on his behalf, who were also employed on board the same vessel. Neither of them witnessed the assault, but they saw the tooth in complainant's hand soon after the alleged occurrence. Captain M. F. Peters, the master of steam tug Princess, said the complainant on the date in question came up to him and reported the chief engineer for assaulting him, and produced a tooth stating that the blow he received knocked the tooth out. On examining the tooth he found it to be quite dry, as if the tooth had been out for the past three months, and as there were no marks of violence on his person or face, as there should have been, to have caused such a sound tooth to be knocked out, ordered him forward to go and attend to the orders of his chief engineer, who was present when the report was made to witness by Shaik Abdoola. Mr. Frank Burrett, the assistant engineer of the Princess, said that Mr. Vaz only remonstrated with Shaik Abdoola for neglecting his work, and finding him asleep during working hours ordered him on deck, but that no assault was committed. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that when the complainant applied for a summons against the accused he had the man examined in court. He then bore no marks of violence on his face. The summons was applied for on a Monday, and the assault was alleged to have been committed on the Saturday previous, and for the tooth of the description now produced to have been knocked out, some violence must have been used. His Worship disbelieved the statement of the complainant and discharged the accused.

GENERAL SIR R. MURDOCH SMITH was to read a paper on the Karun Valley before the Indian section of the Society of Arts; Sir Lepel Griffin to preside, and Professor Vambery to be present and speak.

AN examination of H.M.S. Anson at Portsmouth has disclosed the fact that the beams supporting the barbettes were cracked by the simultaneous discharges of her 67-ton guns on Friday during the testing of the gun-mountings.

A MUNICH correspondent telegraphs:—"Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria during a walk early this week saw an old woman fall into the water. Without hesitation he jumped in after her, though he was in full uniform, and rescued her."

THE Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Maryland has presented Captain Murrell, of the Missouri, with a gold medal for rescuing the crew and passengers of the Denmark.

PROFESSOR BRYCE'S "Holy Roman Empire" has appeared in a new edition. This famous book was first published in 1864, and received a most friendly welcome from all who were able to appreciate sound scholarship, philosophic treatment, and excellence of style. Of those who, twenty-five years ago, were beginning to study literature and history seriously, there are but few, indeed, who do not bear Mr. Bryce's fascinating book in grateful remembrance.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S leading lady supporter in France is said to be the Duchess D'Uzes, who both sets the fashions to Frenchwomen and claims to instruct them politically. Madame is very rich, very pious, and very fond of sport. Her wealth came down to her from the famous Clicquot, and Madame has certainly put it to a good use, in that she is one of the most charitable of living women. She rides to hounds like an Amazon, but womanlike, makes her hunting an occasion for the indulgence of her vanity. Her hunting costume is eccentric enough to draw attention, and pretty enough to enlist admiration. She wears a big hunting-knife at her girdle.

M DANION, writing in the *Paris Journal de Medicine*, gives some remarkable results of the treatment of facial paralysis by electricity. His experience leads him to conclude that the best method of treatment consists in the application of voltaic currents of five to seven milliamperes applied weakly on the trunk of the facial nerve and the length of its terminal branches. Electricity has long been invoked as a therapeutic of facial paralysis. But M. Danion thinks the treatment by static electricity is unavailing. In fact, out of five cases in which he employed the voltaic currents he found the greatest success, and the patients were quickly relieved.

FURTHER investigations by the police at Cronstadt had led to discovery of large stores of explosives, and have brought to light conclusive evidence of a plot against the Czar's life. The Czar, who should have been present at a military function at a Zarskoe-Selo on Tuesday (30th ult.), at the last moment caused a telegram to be sent from Catchina saying that he was prevented from attending.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR DUNN, Hampshire Regiment, proceeds home on promotion to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy.

PAYMASTERS LODER AND EYRE are transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, respectively.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captains Ellis, East Surrey Regiment, and Ffennell, Royal Munster Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalions: Captain Nicholson, Liverpool Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant Maclean, Northumberland Fusiliers.

THE following appointments have been made:—11th Bengal Infantry: Major Schalch to be Second-in-Command, vice Colonel Ommanney, appointed Commandant, 39th Bengal Infantry; and Captain Downes to be Wing Commander. 42nd Bengal Infantry: Major Stevens to be Second-in-Command; and Captain Bolton, from the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, to be Wing Commander.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums were received into the Bank of Bombay on the 25th May 1889 on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Rutalal Chotalal, Dewan of Wudhwan ...	50
Major W. S. S. Bisset	150
A Bora Vutnee	150
Rai Bahadur Bunsilal Abirchund	25
Mr. Soojarmull Balchund.....	25
Mr. Nensook Mootlamchund	25
Mr. Shreeram Mohota	25
Mr. Poonumchund Agerchund	25
Mr. Girdharilal Futtaychund	25
Mr. Sewdas Juggonath	25
Mr. Binodiram Balchund.....	25
Mr. Kunialal Kisorgopal	25
Mr. Sadasook Buthraj	25
Chief of Sangli	500
Total Rs. ...	1,050
Amount previously acknowledged Rs. ...	1,13,628 2
Grand Total Rs...	1,14,678 2

FIRE AT TARDEO.

YESTERDAY morning about half-past 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo Road. It appears while the workpeople were in the blow-room of the mill, where the cotton undergoes a process of cleaning, a small stone amongst the loose cotton struck against some of the iron work of the machinery which caused a spark, igniting the cotton. The flames spread rapidly to a large quantity of waste cotton lying about the place. On the alarm being raised Mr. Nowrojee Dosabhoy, the manager of the mill, assisted by the workpeople, at once got the fire appliances of the mill into operation, and by the prompt measures taken by the energetic manager the fire was extinguished within an hour after its occurrence, but not before damages to property to the extent of Rs. 500 was caused. On the alarm of the fire being communicated by telephone to the several fire brigade stations of the city, the steam fire-engines together with their manual engines, accompanied by a large body of European police officers, repaired to the scene, but their services were not required.

DISPENSARIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE number of dispensaries of all kinds, according to a Resolution issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is 104. During the year two new dispensaries were opened, one at Nagpur (Civil Station Dispensary) and one in the Zemindari of Khuji Raipur district. The orders of the Government of India regarding classification of dispensaries seem to have been misunderstood. It was not intended that dispensaries should be moved about annually from one class to another in the way shown in the Deputy Surgeon-General's returns. This point will be separately considered. The total number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated during the year was 849,965, as compared with 809,064 in 1887—being an increase of 40,901. The increase in the number of out-door patients was 40,611. The diseases from which the majority of the patients treated were suffering were the following:—Malarial fever, 175,887; diseases of the eye, 113,084; diseases of the skin, 92,361; ulcers, 84,755;—total, 466,087.

There was an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of patients treated for diseases of the eye: and the increase was very widely distributed. There was a large decrease in the number of cholera-patients and an increase in the number of small-pox-patients: but the total number treated for these diseases was very small.

The major operations performed in dispensaries by superintendents and subordinates were chiefly incisions for abscesses, reduction of dislocation, removal of tumours, and operations on the eye. The number of surgical operations as compared with the figures for 1887 shows an increase of 10 per cent. The contributions made to dispensaries by district funds and municipalities rose considerably, as shown below:—Contributions from district funds, Rs. 8,641; contributions from Municipal Funds, Rs. 51,346; a total increase of Rs. 6,764 on last year. At the same time, subscriptions from both Europeans and Natives increased. From Europeans, 4,015; from Natives, 17,079; a total increase of Rs. 2,651 on last year.

The Native subscriptions are still altogether inadequate. Proper effect has not yet been given to the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding payment by well-to-do patients.

The total expenditure shown in Statement V. increased from Rs. 1,27,812 to Rs. 1,31,354, or by Rs. 53,542. Rs. 41,885 of this increase, however, is purely nominal: being due to the progress made in investing the dispensary balances. The real increase in expenditure occurred mainly under the head of purchase of medicines and buildings or repairs.

The grouping of districts in the statements appended to the notes on dispensaries should follow the order adopted in the administration report (Statistical Table I-C): and should not vary from year to year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st May as compared with the statement of the 14th May:—

Liabilities.	May 14. Rs.	A.	P.	May 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	54,49,538	15	0	54,49,538	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,99,46,005	2	7	2,03,65,119	14	6
Other Deposits ...	2,93,34,232	4	5	2,99,90,635	13	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,72,327	2	10	5,27,619	9	6
Sundries	15,46,960	9	0	16,29,236	6	6
Rs...	7,66,49,064	1	10	7,79,62,140	10	11

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	4,79,327	12	0	7,77,719	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,69,729	0	0	81,36,629	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,27,42,560	13	6	1,21,52,436	10	1
Credits on do.	87,12,377	6	2	85,75,535	14	9
Bills discounted.....	2,98,73,795	13	6	2,96,10,692	13	1
Balances with other Banks	5,25,646	14	11	8,01,661	10	8
Bullion	4,70,973	3	9	3,56,149	1	2
Dead Stock	11,68,552	8	3	12,37,131	12	9
Stamps	11,889	1	0	11,898	9	0
Sundries.....	1,70,277	6	10	1,41,501	2	11
Cash at Head Office.....	70,28,739	12	6	74,90,835	9	1
Do. at Branches.....	77,95,374	5	5	88,59,645	6	5
Rs.	7,66,49,064	1	10	7,79,62,140	10	1

CAPE COLONISTS HUMILIATED.

THUS, writes the *Cape Argus* anent the Governorship of Cape Colony:—What really is serious in the existing situation is the retirement of Sir Hercules Robinson and the continued hawking about of his office in England. If it be a fact that fifteen eligible men have been offered the post, and that all in succession have, for reasons best known to themselves, thought well to decline the proffered honour, it is a fact which it is discreditable in the highest degree to the Imperial Government that any of its members should have been allowed to make known. Without having the fiery spirit which is characteristic of some members of the colonial family, Cape colonists may well feel that they have been humilitated, and undeservedly humiliated, by the turn which events have been allowed to take, and it would not be strange if vent were found in some way for the growing sentiment that the Imperial Government need not give themselves any more trouble in the matter. Whatever difficulty may have been experienced on the other side could be got over in a trice if it were constitutionally possible for us to be allowed to settle the matter for ourselves. Without going so far as to claim for the colonies the right of electing their own Governors, it is obvious that a few more incidents of the kind which have lately taken place will lead to a general perception of the fact that the existing mode of selection and appointment of Governors cannot last.

A BLACK TIGER.

MR. BUCKLAND writes to the *Field* on this subject:—

No authentic record exists of a black tiger having been seen or killed in Bengal, so I am informed. Black leopards are well-known, especially in the Madras Presidency and in the Straits Settlements, and I have heard of them in Bengal, though I never saw them alive there (except in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens). But before I go hence and am no more seen, I wish to state that I and several others saw a dead black tiger at Chittagong, and from the entries in my diary which was pretty regularly kept I know that it was in March, 1846. The news was brought into the station that a dead black tiger was lying near the road that leads to Tipperah, distant about two miles from Chittagong. In the early morning we rode out to see it; but several of the party—Sir H. Ricketts, Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, Captain Swatman and Captain Hore, are no longer alive, and I cannot produce any eye-witness to attest my statement, although several friends to whom I have written recollect that they heard something about it at the time.

I remember perfectly well the body of the animal was lying in the low bush jungle about twenty yards south of the road, and we dismounted to go and look at it. It was a full-sized tiger and the skin was black or very dark brown, so that the stripes showed rather a darker black in the sunlight, just as the spots are visible on the skin of a black leopard. The tiger had been killed by a poisoned arrow, and had wandered away more than a mile from the place where it was wounded before it lay down to die. By the time that we arrived the carcase was swollen, the flies were buzzing about it, and decomposition had set in, so that those of the party who knew best decided that the skin could not be saved. I was young and inexperienced, but Captain Swatman, who was in charge of the Government elephant kheddas, and Captain Hore (afterwards Lord Rathven) of the 25th N. I., were well-known sportsmen, and had each of them killed many tigers. No doubt was expressed about the animal being a black tiger, and I have often mentioned the fact in conversation from time to time. For several weeks before we saw the dead body, the natives had reported that there was a black tiger which infested the range of hills behind the military cantonments at Chittagong. More than once, when the herdsman brought word that it had killed a cow, Captain Swatman sent an elephant and howdah for me, and we beat through the jungle in vain for it. Probably our tactics were bad, as we invariably went right up to the body of the murdered cow, and the tiger sneaked off on hearing the noise of the elephants into the extensive and impenetrable coverts. We did not attach any importance to the native's statement that the tiger was black, as we supposed that this was merely an exaggeration. So also, when a report came in through the native police that a man had been killed by a black tiger in a large village about three miles to the south of the hills behind the cantonments we supposed that the epithet "black was only a fanciful description of the animal." When, however we had seen the black skin of the body of the dead tiger, we concluded that the native authorities had not been drawing on their imagination when they used the epithet "black."

I cannot venture to offer any explanation why this tiger's skin was black. It is well-known that there is considerable difference of colour in the skins of ordinary tigers. Some skins have almost a light yellow ground, whilst in others the colour approaches to a dark chesnut-red. Some people attribute this variety of colour to the character of the jungle in which the animals have lived, and this has a short of probability in it; but the age of the tiger may have also something to say to it, and a beast which was of a dark red in its prime may turn to a lighter colour when it grows old. It was my good fortune during the last forty years to see many more tigers, both wild and in captivity, than falls to the lot of most men in Bengal. I can testify that on the churs of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, when shooting during the hot winds in the end of March, through the remains of the burnt grass and charred stalk, that the animals seemed to vanish before our eyes. Many authorities have written that the skin of a man-eating tiger is usually mangy and dull in colour. There were two men-eating tigers caught and sent to the Calcutta Zoo, whose skins were in perfect condition and of a rich colour. There was a fine tigress about five years old with a clean and well-marked skin whose career I had to cut short as she had taken to preying on the villagers of a place near Dacca; so that these cases were exceptions to a general rule. But I have no doubt that it is quite true that many old and mangy tigers, with decaying teeth and claws become man-eaters. The reason is simple. A human being is the most facile prey for a tiger. One grip on the slight neck of a woman and all is over.

There is no striking with pointed horns or kicking with sharp hoofs as the tiger finds when he is killing a deer or a cow. And who shall say whether a healthy young woman is more tender and wholesome food than the flesh of the sickly old cow, half-starved in the jungle?

WHERE IS ZANZIBAR?

THERE is, of course, no one in India so ignorant as was once Sir Henry Rawlinson. A home paper says:—

Some little time ago Sir Henry Rawlinson, addressing at Birmingham the Geographical Section of the British Association, said that at an early stage of his career he was appointed, by the Indian Government, its diplomatic Resident at Zanzibar, and that his first great difficulty was as to where Zanzibar was. Amid roars of laughter, he went on to say that he was convinced that he knew, however, where he could get the information, since his old tutor (Bishop Cotton, if we remember rightly) was Bishop of Calcutta. To the Bishop, therefore, he went, but without success. "Zanzibar?" he said, "Zanzibar? Why I really do not know." The distinguished traveller could well afford to give this as an illustration of the great advance that had been made in his time in geographical knowledge. It may not perhaps be generally known that the Persian Gulf and the East Coast of Africa are diplomatically connected with India, while Aden is supposed to be part of India, as are the Andaman Islands. Since Sir Henry Rawlinson made those remarks a new and fresh impulse has been given to geographical studies relating to the East Coast of Africa. Almost every day our telegraphic intelligence has some relation to the designs of Germany and Italy on this mysterious coast, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt that settlements will before long be made, or attempted on a large scale. The importance of Zanzibar as a commercial port is very great; and, though it may seem strange to say so in the face of Sir Henry Rawlinson's instructive jest, it has been so from time immemorial. In the days of the Patriarchs the Arabian boatmen in all probability voyaged to and from Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf. Yet within the last 29 years Sir Bartle Frere strove in vain to obtain a lighthouse for Cape Guardafui, a most dangerous, low-lying point of land in the direct route of the ancient trade, and also of that of the Red Sea. Vessels were wrecked in numbers on this exposed coast, yet shipowners pleaded in vain for a lighthouse. The official reply was in the conclusive question:—"How could we protect the men who had charge of the light? It was indeed a stumbling block. The Africans and Arabs of the East Coast are among the most wily and unscrupulous of the whole Dark Continent. The Arab sailors who trade with them from the Gulf depend for their lives, as well as for their well-known efficiency in taking life, on the arms they carry, and mostly on their sharp knives. This ancient trade, almost changeless in its character, gives great interest to especially the German operations on the East Coast of Africa. A writer in the *Times* of yesterday defends the Sultan of Zanzibar against charges made to his discredit by the new-comers on his coast. The Sultan, this writer says, has always kept faith where faith was kept with him; which may be quite true without affecting the political position in the least. The Germans are bent on settling on the East Coast of Africa; and though their settlement might, under some circumstances, be dangerous, no such circumstances exist now, and it is far from easy to see how England could prevent the settlement, or ought to attempt to prevent it, so long as the rights of England's allies are secured. In the relations of Zanzibar with the Persian Gulf England has a great interest; but the civilised world has an interest, or thinks it has, in the opening up of Africa to European enterprise. At any rate, no reader of English newspapers has now to ask, "Where is Zanzibar?"

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has accepted the resignation tendered by Maulvi Abdul Jubber of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta. Dr. E. W. Chambers is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta. Mr. C. R. Marriott has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for two months. The services of Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. S. N. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for six months.

"THE KEY OF ITALY."

MR. JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS writes to a home paper:—For those who have been spending a winter at St. Moritz or Davos it is always a question of some moment where they shall pass the spring months before returning to England. Chiavenna is in many respects an admirable transition place, since it lies within easy reach of the Gothard Railway, is healthy, and possesses peculiar beauty. These sentences may serve as introduction to a short description of Chiavenna in the spring, by one who knows it well. Chiavenna is a little Italian town enclosed by romantic mountains, which soar into towers and spires and pyramids above it. Yet the place is so situated at the meeting point of two main valleys (the Splugen Pass and Val Bregaglia) that southwards the prospect expands alluringly towards the Lake of Como and the plain of Lombardy. In Chiavenna we have always an open vista enticing us to Italy; always the majestic precipices overhead, wreathed with leaden or silver or golden mists, shooting their sharp needles into the blue of heaven, beckoning to us from the Alpine regions we have left behind. A torrent of the purest water flows through the town: so pure, if the truth must be told, that it serves one or more breweries, and makes the beer of Chiavenna widely celebrated. This may or may not be an attraction to visitors. But I can assure them that the beer is sound. There is a spacious hotel to pass the time and sleep in; an old posting house, formerly a palace, now transformed to suit modern requirements; with an attentive host who takes pride in his kitchen and his cellar and the comfort of his guests. I need not add that this is the Hotel Conradi and that Herr Weber keeps it. I have lived much in Italy, and have traversed that enchanted land of nature, and the arts down from its Alpine barriers to the sea which beats about the promontory of Sicilian Lilybaeum. But I have found in all my wanderings no better frontispiece to the long series of Italian pictures than this of Chiavenna—no place in which one leaps so suddenly from North to South from the mystery of the mountains into the Italian charm. Crossing Maloja we leave the stony hills which gather fountain-heads for Rhine and Danube and Adige and Pog. We glide insensibly into the Italian garden. When we reach it, there are vine-trellises and almond, orchards, peach-trees laden with bloom or fruit, big-bellied gourds asleep on sunny stones, taciturn cypresses near dwellings built for secrecy and love, tall bell-towers reaching to the skies among the voiceless habitation of the dead, bridges entwined with creeping weeds through which the deep-tongued torrents clamour, castles on toppling rocks recalling deeds of antique story The whole of Italy, to one who knows Italy well, is suggested in epitome here. And Chiavenna has the additional attraction of combining with this Italian magic something of Alpine purity and freshness. Everywhere come streamlets pouring down from snows in spring. The black rocks are fringed with rhododendron tufted with crimson primulas and heaths, embossed with budding saxifrages. Under the grey boles of Spanish chestnut-trees, the sward spreads soft and green. This velvet lawn is starred with crocuses lilac or white; and where transparent waters irrigate the fields one may wander for hours among dancing beds of snow flakes, raising their shell-like blossoms from frail stalks above the grassy cushions whence they sprang. There is a ruin of old granitic rocks around you; the spilth and waste of mountains shaken in past ages by earth-splitting throes. But these have been mossed over, smoothed by "the unimaginable touch of time," mellowed to sombre greys and glowing tones of purple. Feathery birch trees sprout from the chasms which divide those monumental blocks. Fir trees plume them. Rare ferns nestle in their crevices. Blue hepaticas and delicate wood-sorrel shelter round them. Dark violets, where the turf is moist and deep by overhanging walls, fill the spring air, with fragrance. And man may pass from spot to spot exploring and inquiring, no finding end to his delightful rambles.

CUPIDITY.

FOR the sake of a small wager, writes a correspondent of the *Echo*, that I would interest the first group of well-to-do stockholders that I and a friend should chance to meet in Throgmorton-street in the fortunes of a halfpenny, without any recourse to the conjuror's art—I one afternoon watched my opportunity, and just when eight or ten of them, more or less wealthy city men, were standing in a knot close by the Foreign door of the Stock Exchange, and not looking in my direction, I threw the small coin mentioned in among their feet, and then strolled leisurely on. The fall of money roused them. They all knew it could not be theirs; they all of them had probably enough cash and to spare; but they wanted that particular coin—whatever it might be. They had been talking excitedly on business matters of importance—their chatter stopped. They could have made more money among them than any known coin almost could represent by continuing their legitimate business, but that did not matter. Their cupidity was excited, and they searched and searched, knocking against each other, and accidentally injuring their hats to the extent of far more than a halfpenny, the while that that usually despised coin lay hidden in the mud of the side-walk. And I noted that it was quite a couple of minutes ere these business men resumed their talk, and that even then some of them uneasily scanned the pavement—and for a halfpenny!

The trick was not original with me. I saw it tried very funnily when in Italy once many years ago. It was in the early days of the conscription in Milan, and there filed in before the inspecting officer of involuntary recruits a very unwilling lot of young men. They were ready to do or say anything to get off soldiering—but to little purpose. Some had sore arms, some stiff necks, some poor eyesight, some weak backs, some crooked legs—at least, so it seemed—but the officer took them all, till there came in a poor fellow who, the officer was informed, was stone deaf. In vain the Inspector bawled, threatened, cajoled; the man apparently heard not a word, and at last the officer mentioned for him to go away. Stolidly, and with the blankest of countenances, the man was moving off, with his back turned to the Inspector, when the latter took out a coin from his pocket, and deftly threw it on the stone pavement immediately behind the retiring conscript. It was too much for the Italian. Round went his head in the direction of the sound; and, though he recovered himself immediately his doom was sealed, for he was called back, soundly kicked and cuffed, and bundled off with the rest of the recruits.

The late Mr. Cromwell Varley used to tell a tale of how he once tested the honesty of the people who visited his workshop or laboratory. He fixed a shilling on a board in such a way as to make it appear to have been carelessly laid there, but beneath was an electric wire, the circle current of which was completed when the visitor stood in front of the coin. And I think he said three out of seven tried to get that shilling, and received a shock instead.

Amongst the stories told of a certain nobleman who has an unenviable reputation for kleptomania is one to this effect. His Lordship had visited a house, and pocketed, as usual, a spoon or two, which his valet, however, sent back next day. The next time he was visiting that house, the faithful servant with a view to avoid unpleasantness, arranged that some of his lordship's silver should be sent to the host's house, and that the Peer should only use his own spoons and forks. Of these he unconsciously pocketed two, and was very much surprised when he dropped into the establishment he usually frequented to sell them to have his own crest pointed out on the handles.

A funny result of cupidity was one that I once witnessed at El Paso del Norte, on the Mexican frontier. A silly young American fell into the company of a "Bunco steer," or confidence robber, who, after persuading him to have a drink, and showing him some tricks with dice, suggested to him that they should club some money together—about dlrs. 100 a-piece—and take advantage with their dice tricks of a man habited like a miner, who chanced at the moment to enter the drinking saloon. The green young man agreed—in a moment of cupidity—and put his dlrs. 100 into the hands of the saloon-

IN ENGLAND NOW.

When Mr. Mark Tapley abode in Eden City, writes a contemporary, he kept a "stiff upper lip" and maintained his character thereby. The climate of Eden City was something like that of the Sunderbuns in the rainy weather: so that it is with no wish to derogate from the dignity or the character of Mr. Mark Tapley that we remark that he never spent a hot weather in the plains. To keep a stiff upper lip when a thread of tiny pearls appears above the fairest mouth, and when the manly drops tickle down to the ends of moustaches, is difficult: and we welcome adventitious aid. We all find pleasure in the calamities of our dearest friends: we chuckle when our crony Archer loses his appointment in the hills, and when dear old Bull is rapped most viciously over the knuckles by the High Court. Especially pleasing is it to recount the woes of those who have betaken themselves to a cooler clime, and to anticipate their disappointed hopes and faces of disgust. First of all there are the specimens of weather which, as the Americans tell us, pass muster for climate in England; when the winter will not turn to spring-tide and the time of the singing of birds does not come; when

"Whoever wakes in England
Must be painfully aware,
That his hopes of the spring have come to grief,
And the hedges are backward beyond belief,
And the swallow declines to make his bow
In England—now."

That is the sort of weather the good folks have been enjoying lately. The wise thrush declines to sing at all: and the wise man wears an ulster over

"His short tweed-coat: unless you're warmly wrapt you're
Quite sure a cold to capture."

in England now. And this is where the adventitious aid we have already mentioned comes to bear us out. We could have got thus far alone; but at this point a *Quarterly Reviewer* gives us welcome help. Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers in our fatherland: "time, health, enjoyment, high intelligence, creative skill, the hopes and valuable efforts as distinct from the absurd desires and mean frivolities of life, are sacrificed. Wastefulness is constantly increasing in these halcyon days of peace; and wastefulness is one effect and means of intellectual, political, and moral degradation." If Englishmen at home decline to take warning from this jeremiad, we, in India, may take pride in our conscious superiority and thank Heaven that we are not as those others are. In order to do so, however, we ought to skip or at any rate to slur over the first item of waste in the criminal catalogue, namely, the waste of time. People in England, mourns the *Quarterly Reviewer*, turn night into day; they get up "from four to six hours later than the average daylight," and go to bed a corresponding number of hours later than the sun retires. In fact, they follow the advice of little Tom Moore who held that "the best of all ways to lengthen your days is to steal a few hours fro n the night; and this entails a gruesome bill for candles, gas, or electricity. The pity of it is that not only are they bad but they are getting worse. "The present fashionable dinner time is two or three hours later than the dinner hour when George the Fourth was King, but no one has discovered or explained what good has been attained by this postponement." If English folk persist in their procrastinating course they will, two centuries hence, be all having breakfast at five o'clock tea, and dining on the following day. We in India are not quite so bad as this. We do get up at sunrise, which does not seem by the way to injure the moral character here as it does at home; and we do go to bed before midnight, although weaker mortals and others of a truthful disposition admit also the use and benefit of an afternoon siesta. Still, as regards good hours, we will not crow over our frailer brethren. The theatre and the opera do not tempt us overnight: the housemaid does not leave her pail upon the stairs as a warning in the morning. We are more virtuous, but we will not mention it.

The next item of waste in England is the house. The ordinary house is, says the writer, built on insanitary subsoils, thin-walled, slate-roofed, cold in the winter, and in summer baking hot. The roofs especially are "murderous": and "no wonder that bronchitis and pneumonia are prevalent." Out here, when we are fortunate enough to get a house at all we generally manage to secure a better building than we could have procured for the same price in England. Our subsoil, there being plenty of it, is generally sanitary; our walls are thick; and our roofs except in the rainy season, are not absolutely murderous. Even in the rains the array of dekchis and tubs set out to catch the drippings afford at times a pleasant break in the wide expanse of monotonous matting or floor cloth. We enjoy without trouble frequent opportunities for the studies of ants and other insect life and become veritable Lubbocks: and when we have finished we dredge the scene of our studies with insect powder, and hope for more to-morrow. "The public do not understand these things" in England: "they waste their money on death-traps" (*i.e.* houses) "which again waste people's lives." Out here the only lives wasted are those of the ants; and if they were as wise as people make out, they ought by this time to know better and stop outside.

After houses comes furniture. English furniture is "mostly a display of general empty-mindedness," or a crowd of "expensive, worthless elegancies that are meant to be admired for their apparent costliness. The owner's status in the world is often measured by this queer display. And this is waste." No one can bring this charge against the ordinary subaltern's quarters in India. We measure one another's status out here by a reference to the latest *Army* and *Civil Lists*: and we regulate our invitations accordingly. If the "Colonel all covered in lace" chooses to live "camp fashion" we reflect that he will have all the more to help out his off-reckonings when they come. We do not altogether like and approve this mode of life in the case of those with whom loaves and fishes are plentiful; but still we are all "carpet-bag" men, rarely abiding more than a year in the same station, and much too worldly-wise to fill our bungalows with "expensive, worthless elegancies." We score a distinct point here.

Dress, the next item, is personal furniture; and here again in these degenerate days, and in that degenerate country of which the reviewer is treating, there is waste. Fifty years ago men and women dressed with individuality, and the clothes themselves were cheerful: "colour abounded, and a daylight, mixed assembly was as many tinted as a bed of flowers." Whereas now all the men dress in black and all the women in degraded tints. 'Arry and 'Arriet alone are righteous. But in India it is not so; and not only is it not so, but it is often far otherwise. There was a small station, in the days that were earlier, when the Judge always wore a dirty collar, the Collector no collar at all but a suit of soiled white, and the policeman a blood-stained shikar coat. At most stations the line is drawn between the two extremes. We dress cooly and respectably, but without that "damned iteration" which is a token of respectability at home. It is only at dinners and dances and at Government House that we feel called upon all to don one garb.

Over the waste of food and over bad cookery the reviewer waxes very eloquent. The amount of food is abundant, not to say excessive; but the "waste is even greater than in the article of dress: and the condition of the poor in this respect is specially absurd." It is an old tale. "Domestic cookery in most families is scarcely worthy of the name"; and yet every Englishman insists upon domestic cookery. In Paris the majority of the adult male population appear to dine well and cheaply at the innumerable restaurants: though where the women and children dine is not apparent. But in the matter of eating Englishmen are *sui generis*: they eat in private and they eat abundantly. It is more expensive, more smoke-producing (in chimneys): but it is national. We find a pleasure in eating and in seeing others eat. Carlyle called it the "ultimate act of communion." We celebrate all solemn occasions by a mighty feed. We preface our most touching appeals to the pocket by an appeal to the stomach. We are brought up that way. "My poor dear mother," says Jerome—not St. Jerome, but Jerome K. Jerome—"used to say she liked to see me eat, and it has always been a pleasant reflection to me since that I must have given her much gratification in that direction. A growing, healthy lad, taking plenty of exercise and careful to restrain himself from indulging in too much study, can generally satisfy the most exacting expectations as regards his feeding powers." The *Quarterly Reviewer* has hardly taken sufficiently into account the inherited tendency of the British nation in the matter of feeding. In India we do our best. Some of our cooks are good, and most of them are tolerable. It is the raw material that troubles us. Of quantity there is enough: but as the weather gets hotter, the quality and diversity leave something to be desired. But probably the poorest Englishman gets in India food more plentiful and better cooked than would fall to his lot at home. Personally, and as weak men, we may be sighing at this moment for a dinner at the Bristol, or even longing for the vista of bald heads and blue sky in the Qui-Hye dining-room: but representatively and as philosophers we are conscious of our superiority in the land of our exile, and score ourselves another point with much satisfaction.

From food the transition to drink is natural and pleasing, especially in a hot climate. We never enjoy our drinks at home, the length of them or the depth of them, as we do in this land of India. We are therefore perfectly ready to mourn with the reviewer, and to regard with a pitying eye the degeneracy and backwardness of the British public in this matter. What he particularly objects to, and curses with the most heartfelt earnestness, is that insidious and deleterious beverage tea. "Even the faculty seldom appear to recognise its injurious results. The poet Cowper was its slave and victim. Coleridge abused its use, and took to laudanum. The English opium-eater well describes its bad result. The Chinese as a nation are tea-drinkers, and addicted to the other subtle drug. The alternation of excitement and depression in the votaries of tea is evidence of its unsuitability for many people as a stimulant. Melancholia and religious mania are often to be traced to its habitual use; and suicides and even murders may be due to the reaction from the cheerfulness of tea." It surely behoves every sane person when asked to a five-o'clock tea to ponder on the possible "reaction from the cheerfulness of tea." A homicidal mania may creep over him at lawn-tennis: an irresistible desire for suicide may follow an unlucky shot at pool; and small comfort will then be found from the reviewer's warning against the reaction which follows the cheerfulness of tea. His advice is that men should vary their drinks and that each man should drink what (*i.e.* in quality not in quantity) he can. We do this in India: we stick to our beer till the beer sticks to our liver, and then we vary. Here again we score a palpable point.

With smoke again we are less troubled than the good folk at home, although Cawnpore, the Manchester of the East, is admittedly hard to beat. The only other point, however, that we need notice is "the wondrous impotence of our home Volunteers." This subject is too much even for the *Quarterly Reviewer*. It staggers him. He admits that "neither time nor space would serve to enumerate the multiplied deficiencies in the military guidance and the equipment of our Volunteers." Whereas here in India there is hardly a corps from Peshawar to Cape Comorin which has not been congratulated by a general officer on its soldier-like bearing, on its excellent manœuvring, on the workmanlike way in which three men on an emergency will form fours, advance in extended order and retreat by companies on the left, on its being in fact the finest existing corps between the aforesaid Peshawar and Cape Comorin. Wherefore we may manifestly and on the highest authority, score a further point in our favour through the aid of our gallant Volunteers.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. England is clearly in a desperate way: and we in the sweet summer weather are much better off where we are. (*Cf. Quarterly Review*; April 1889, pp. 360-392).

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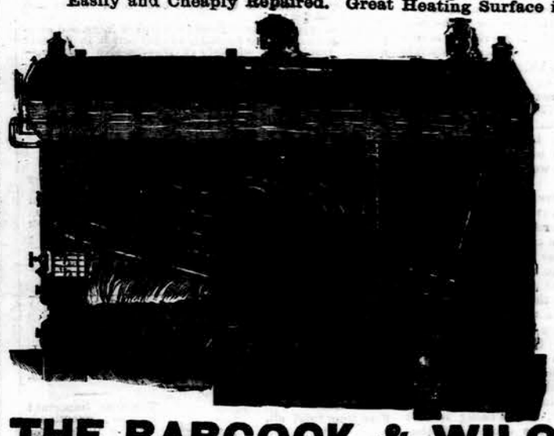

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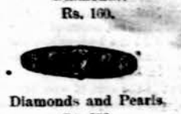

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